The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,846.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

[illegible] reckoned as less than eight lines.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible] 3 As. per Line.

[illegible] 4 „ „

[illegible] 24 „ „

[illegible] to the above.

[illegible] to be inserted for a considerable

[illegible] charged according to the space occupied

[illegible] Pica type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

[illegible] Bank—Bureau 2.

[illegible] Drafts, and other Remittances, [illegible] payable to the "Proprietor of the

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "ASSYRIA," 1,494 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. S. Howell, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 4th April 1874, at 4 P.M.

April 1874.		April 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	4	Leaves Tuticorin	12
„ Ratnagherry	5	„ Colombo	12
„ Vingoria	5	„ Galle	14
„ Goa	8	„ Negapatam	17
„ Carwar	6	„ Madras	19
„ Mangalore	7	„ Coconada	21
„ Cannanore	8	„ Vizagapatam	22
„ Tellicherry	8	„ Bimlipatam	22
„ Calicut	9	„ Gopaulpore	23
„ Beypore	9	„ False Point	24
„ Cochin	10	Arrives at CALCUTTA	26
„ Alleppy	10		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,089 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 10th April 1874, at 2 P.M.

April 1874.		April 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	10	Leave BUSREH	29
„ Kurrachee	14	„ Mahomerah	29
„ Guadur	15	„ Fao	29
„ Muscat	17	„ Bushire	May. 1
„ Bunder Abbas	19	„ Bahrein	4
„ Linga	21	„ Linga	6
„ Bushire	23	„ Bunder Abbas	8
„ Koweit	24	„ Muscat	10
„ Fao	25	„ Guadur	12
„ Mahomerah	25	„ Kurrachee	15
Arrive BUSREH	26	Arrive BOMBAY	18

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 5 o'clock.

The s.s. KARRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutcheson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 3rd April 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

SURAT AND GOGO STEAM FERRY.

UNDER CONTRACT with GOVERNMENT, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply every alternate day between SURAT and GOGO, and vice versa, Sundays excepted.

FARES.

First Class	Rs. 5 0	Horses	Rs. 4
Second Class	3 0	Carriages	„ 4
Third Class	1 8		

The Steamers leave both Surat and Gogo on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS in the morning according to the state of the tide.

The Steamer leaving Surat on FRIDAY proceeds direct to Shownugger, and leaves that Port for Surat on MONDAY morning.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents—

Mr. SYED KHOOTBOODIN, at Surat.
Mr. DINKER NARRAYEN, at Gogo.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 14th January 1874.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ON OR ABOUT 16TH APRIL.

THE splendid S. S. JOHN TENNANT, 1,990 Tons, 1,300 H.P. effective, (well-known as of Green's line to Calcutta). The cab's in large Ports to upper and lower berths, and the accommodation and appointments of this Steam Ship are unequalled, making her the most desirable ship of the Season. She will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To SUEZ	Rs. 300
„ MALTA	„ 400
„ LIVERPOOL	„ 500

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board. For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
or
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 24th March 1874.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following magnificent first-class STEAMERS, specially built and designed for the INDIA and CHINA TRADE, will be despatched as under:—

HANKOW, 100 A 1, 2,332 Tons, 500 H.P., about 27th April.
WHAMPOA, 100 A 1, 2,487 Tons, 500 H.P., to follow.

These splendid vessels having attained a very high rate of speed on their trial trips are expected to make the passage from Bombay to Liverpool in about twenty-six days.

They have exceptionally good accommodation for Passengers, the Cabins being thoroughly ventilated and provided with every requirement for comfort.

Each vessel has accommodation for about Sixty First-class Passengers, and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rate of Passage-money, exclusive of Wines, Spirits, and Liquor, which can be had on Board,

TO LIVERPOOL:—FIRST-CLASS, Rs. 500.

For Passage and inspection of Plans of Cabin accommodation apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
or SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., GENOA.
THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS RATES.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees, through the Suez Canal.)

To Aden	1st Class. £32	2nd Class. £15	3rd Class. £4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY:—

"PERSIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1874.
"ARABIA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st May 1874.
"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st June 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day two previous to sailing.

For handbooks of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

On Monday, the 30th March, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. HINDOSTAN, (3,113 Tons, and 600 H.P.) Captain N. Rosazel, R.N.R., will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence, by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd March 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 7th April 1874, at 5 P.M., from Mazagon,

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. GWALIOR, 2,725 tons and 450 H.P., Capt. N. W. Hazlewood, R.N.R., will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 4th April.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th March 1874.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the following Steamers from Bombay, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton:—

HINDOSTAN	3,113	„	600 H.P., 30th March 1874.
PEKIN	3,777	„	600 H.P., 13th April 1874.
MIRZAPORE	3,763	„	600 H.P., 27th do.
INDUS	3,473	„	300 H.P., 11th May.

PASSAGE MONEY.

First Class	Rs. 660
Second Class	„ 360

For further particulars apply to

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To Leave about 6th April.)

THE S. S. STRATHCLYDE, C. W. Pearson, Commander, 1,951 Tons, gross, 1,000 H.P., recently built expressly for the India trade, will sail as above, taking first-class Passengers, only at following rates:—

FARE TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

Exclusive of WINES and LIQUORS, which can be procured on board.

This vessel has very superior accommodation, and is fitted with Ice-house, Piano, Punkahs, &c., and also carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

The outward passage was accomplished under 31 days, including detention at Malta and in Canal.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, February, 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

C. T. BEARD, AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION AGENT.

No. 31, Elphinstone Circle, opposite Custom House, Fort.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 P.M., C. T. BEARD will sell by Public Auction, at his Rooms under instructions, the property of an Officer leaving the Station.

Furniture, book-case, hanging wardrobes, press drawers with wardrobes, sofas, cleopatra couches, teapoys, oval tables, writing, dressing, and dining tables, sideboard, chairs with and without arms, easy, rocking and leg rest chairs, double bedstead with mattress, moderator and a German silver reading lamps, looking-glass, towel horses, music stool walnutwood with patent screw, foot-stools, cushions, sewing machines, saddle by Jenkinson, bridle, saddle racks, crockery, and a lot of other miscellaneous articles too numerous to mention.

ON COMMISSION.

Double seated Brougham and Mail Phaeton by Kesterton, 1 Double seated Phaeton, 1 Waggonette and Buggy, Baratelle and Miniature Billiard Tables, 42 vols Encyclopædia Britannica, Machinery and Jewellery.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF PERFUMERY AND SOAP.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Auction Rooms, the following Goods:—

3 Cases Perfumery and Soap by the well known and celebrated Makers William Rieger & Co. consisting Brown Windsor, Honey Lavonde, Marine, Almond and Honey, Marrow, Glycerine, and Tar Soap, Transparent Balls, Pomade, Philicome, Cold Cream, Marrow Oil, assorted Hair Oil, Cosmetiques, Violet and Hair Powder, smelling Salt, Eau-de-Lavande, and Cologne, Oriental Bouquet, assorted Essences, Charcoal and Essence dentifrice, Royal Rose Tooth Paste, &c.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 28th March 1874.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co, sell by public auction at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c., few articles of furniture such as tables, chairs, couches, hat stands, sideboard, a lady's miniature billiard table, lots of overcoats, gentleman boots, an invoice of American clocks and time-pieces, stereoscopic views &c.

On account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Hadjee Sullaimon, Essa and Co.—

20 pieces of grey shirtings,
4 bales 200 pieces of grey shirtings,
3 ditto 40 ditto ditto.

ALSO,

1 English-built double-seated brougham by Mannaughton, and Smith,
4 grey Arab horse,
1 serviceable Buggy
1 Grey Galloway,
1 Bay Brougham Horse.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a handsome English-built Barouche, &c., at No. 6, Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On TUESDAY, the 31st instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of Surgeon Major L. S. Bruce, proceeding to Europe, the same comprises rich cut glassware, handsome dinner and breakfast services, best plated ware, such as a set of dish covers containing 4, hotwater and vegetable dishes, cruet, pickle and egg frames, ice pitcher, bread basket, waiter, table and piano candlesticks, cutlery &c. Handsome blackwood and other polished furniture, such as a set of dining table in 4 pieces, sideboard, dining room chairs, cellaret, teacaddy, handsome circular, pier, sofa, card and wine tables, easy and drawing room chairs, full and half-backed sofas, a centre ottoman, teapoys, handsome dressing room carpet, plated 3 light hanging argand lamp, a lady's Devonport, a full-toned mahogany grand square piano by Schroder, teapoys, a rare 8-in. first rate chronolithographs in gilt frames, hatstand, handsome English brass and iron bedsteads, reclining couches, dressing and washing tables toilet and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, wardrobe, chest of drawers, dispense art clues, cooking utensils, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A handsome English built barouche by "Rigly and Robinson."
A do. Bay Arab riding horse.
A set of best brown leather plated mounted double harness, a hunting saddle by "Grant and Son," &c.
Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of choice and selected English mahogany and richly carved blackwood household furniture, best plated, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate German medium size slate billiard table by Automio Cute, a first-class light four-seated open carriage by Cosare Sala Milano, made to order, a pair of very handsome fast-trotting Arab carriage horses, sets of English double harness, &c., at No. 283, Middle Colaba, oppo ite Post Office Chowkey.

On Wednesday the 8th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to submit to public auction, at his resid nce, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable household furniture, billard table, carriage horses, &c., the property of A. G. Pillasti, Esq., Italian Consul.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 28th March 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"WILSON" LINE.
LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
To leave about 15th April.

THE Splendid S.S. COLOMBO, 2,696 Tons, Joseph Brown, Commander, has very superior and well ventilated Cabin accommodation (amidships) for Fifty First and Twenty Second Class Passengers. Her Dining Saloon is on deck, and measures 60 by 20 feet. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has Piano on board, Ice house, and every requisite for the comfort of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board:—

First Class	Rs. 500
Second Class	„ 300

Apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th March 1874.

SELTZOGENES,
OR
DOMESTIC AERATED WATER APPARATUS,
FOR THE PRODUCTION OF
SODA-WATER, LEMONADE, GINGERADE, &c.,

Of the latest and most improved construction, from one solid piece of glass, without joint; prevent Waters prepared in them from all possibility of deterioration by leakage.

	Cash Prices.
SELTZOGENE, six bottle size	Rs. 15 0
SELTZOGENE, ten bottle size	„ 22 0
CHARGES for the Seltzogenes, box of 1 doz. Rs. 2-12 & Rs. 3	8

For making Sparkling Lemonade or Gingerade with the above.

	Cash Prices.
SYRUP OF LEMON, 1 Pint bottle	Rs. 1 0
SYRUP OF GINGER, 1 Quart bottle	„ 1 8

TREACHER & CO., Limited.

AGENCY OF THE
WHEELER AND WILSON
SEWING MACHINE COMPANY FOR BOMBAY.

CAUTION.

HAVING noticed in one of the BOMBAY PAPERS, Advertisements from certain parties, for the Sales of Sewing Machines of various kinds, and Wheeler and Wilson's amongst others, and as the wording of those advertisements might lead the public and intending purchasers of Sewing Machines to suppose that the parties are appointed our Agents, and are selling the Genuine Machines, we hereby beg to CAUTION the PUBLIC AGAINST the PURCHASE of such MACHINES as GENUINE ONES; and to INTIMATE that Messrs. DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co., of No. 7, Parsee Bazaar Street, are our SOLE AGENTS for the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

All our Genuine Machines have the name of the Wheeler and Wilson M'F'g Company impressed on the Cloth Plate, and the Medallion Trade Mark of the Company imbedded in the Machines.

WHEELER AND WILSON M'F'G Co.,
London and New York.

WHEELER AND WILSON
SEWING-MACHINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE HIGHEST HONOURS
CONFERRED UPON ANY SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY
HAVE BEEN AWARDED TO THE ABOVE
COMPANY, AT THE
VIENNA UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1873,
IN ADDITION TO
THE GRAND MEDAL OF PROGRESS AND
THE GRAND MEDAL OF MERIT
FOR THE EXCELLENCE AND PERFECTION OF THEIR
SEWING MACHINES,
HIS MAJESTY THE
EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA
HAS CONFERRED THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF
"FRANCIS JOSEPH,"
UPON THE
HON'BLE NATHANIAL WHEELER,
PRESIDENT OF THE WHEELER AND WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF NEW YORK,

For his Preeminent services in Sewing-Machine industry, and *his* was the ONLY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY recommended by the International Jury for the

GRAND DIPLOMA OF HONOUR

THE following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned.

All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Instruction to purchasers gratis.

No. 1 Machine, Polished Mahogany or Walnut Table	Rs. 150
No. 2 Machine, on Polished Table	„ 95
No. 3 Machine, on Polished Table	„ 90
No. 2 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, Half Case	„ 130
No. 2 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	„ 135
No. 1 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, do.	„ 135
No. 1 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	„ 140
No. 1 Machine, in Full Case, Mahogany or Walnut Polished	„ 165

Hand Machines, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Rs. 105, 95, and 90.

FAIR MARKET VALUE ALLOWED FOR MACHINES OF OTHER MAKERS EXCHANGED FOR WHEELER & WILSON'S.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

None are genuine without the name of the Firm impressed on the *Cloth Plate*—

"WHEELER & WILSON M'F'G Co.,
BRIDGEPORT, CONN."

And their Trade Mark on the BED PLATE.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & CO.,
No. 7, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET.

SUB-AGENTS.

Poona ..... Dadabhoy Cowasjee Bootee, Esq.
Surat ..... Sorabjee Eduljee, Wadia, Esq.
Jubbulpore ..... Cursetjee & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 28TH MARCH 1874.

THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITES
"GOOLAY BAKAVLEE"
AND
BUDRAIMOONEER AND BAINUZEER.

Reserve Seats ..... Rs. 3.

Ticket to be had at the Theatre.

Doors open at 7-30; Performance commencing at 8-30 P.M., sharp.

A GOOD BAND WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE.

TO BE LET, the very large and healthy HOUSE, near Gowalia Tank, belonging to the late Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY CURSETJEE SHROFF.

The House is well suited for a School or for a Family Residence. It can be divided into two to suit the convenience of two Families. Apply on the premises.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a pair of fast trotting ARABS for a Phaeton. Price—Rs. 700. Apply "O. B.," Post Office, Parell.

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE. The best Preventive and Cure for Fever. SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

TO LET, the newly built HOUSE at the Corner of the road leading to LOWJEE CASTLE, Parell. Apply to

B. & A. HORMARJEE.

Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES to the CHILDREN of the BYCULLA SCHOOLS will TAKE PLACE on SATURDAY, 28th March 1874, at 5-30 P.M. The attendance of all friends of the Schools is requested.

There will be a Meeting of Subscribers at 4-30 P.M. to receive the Report of the Council of Directors.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 3rd and 4th proximo, on account of the EASTER HOLIDAYS.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 24th March 1874.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.
HIGH COURT,
Suit No. 632 of 1873.

EBRAHIMJEE MOOSAJEE WOOMADIKER, of Bombay, Jewish Inhabitant, residing in Shamjee Hussjee Street, without the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiff.

vs.

MOOSEE HUSKILJEE TALKER, also of Bombay, Jewish Inhabitant, residing in Don Tar Third Row, without the Fort of Bombay .....Defendant.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified, that under and by virtue of a Warrant for Sale of immoveable property issued on the 10th day of February, instant, in the above suit, will be put up for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, the undermentioned immoveable property of the abovenamed Defendant.

TO BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES.

On SATURDAY, the 28th day of March next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Lot No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the eastern side of Don Tar Third Row or Gulli Molla, without the Fort of Bombay, in sub-district of Mandvee, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 964, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 24, and bounded as follows:—on the east by the house belonging to the old Synagogue of Israel community, on the west by the aforesaid Don Tar Third Row, on the north by a gully used in common by the owner of the premises in question and his neighbourer Jamajee Samuel Mahaker, and on the south by a house belonging to the said old Synagogue of the Israel community, containing 68 square yard and 8 ninths of a square yard, occupied by the defendant and tenants.

TO BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES.

On SATURDAY, the 28th day of March next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Lot No. 2.—All that undivided moiety or half share in a piece or parcel of land or ground and messuage or godown standing thereon, situate on the western side of Shamjee Hussajee Street, in the subdistrict of Mandvee, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 918, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 14, and bounded on the east by aforesaid Shamjee Hussajee Street, on the west by the gully commonly used by the owners of the premises in question and his neighbourer and the house of Essoobjee Salaman Sawkar, on the north by the house of Khoja Ilowjee Jiwa, and on the south by the gully in common use by the owners of the premises in question and his neighbourer Thacker Luckmidas Narronjee, and containing admeasurement 228 square yards, and the said warehouse was formerly is and now in the occupation of Thacker Lillabhur Narronjee.—It was ordered that the defendant should pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 8,962-6-10, for debt and interest and the costs of this suit when taxed, and further interest upon the amount of said judgment at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of the said Decree until payment.

The Sale will extend only to the right, title, and interest of the said Defendant in the above specified property.

25 per cent. deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

JAMES TAYLOR,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 16th February 1874.
Mr. MIRZA HOOSEIN KHAN,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

GRAM-FED MUTTON.

GRAM-FED MUTTON will be SOLD every SUNDAY MORNING, at FIVE ANNAS a lb., by MAHOMED YARU, or through E. MANECKJEE, General Purveyor.

No. 1, Fowls' Depot, Crawford Market.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Sayory & Sons),
MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern, ...8s. 10d. per oz.
Ditto. ditto Queen's do. ....8s. 0d. „

QUEEN'S PATTERN.

		s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Spoons	40 ozs. at	6 0	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 „ at	6 0	7 10 0
12 Table Forks	40 „ at	6 0	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 „ at	6 0	7 10 0
2 Gravy Spoons	12 „ at	6 0	3 12 0
1 Soup Ladle	11 „ at	6 0	3 6 0
4 Sauce ditto	12 „ at	6 0	3 18 0
4 Salt Spoons	„		2 2 0
12 Tea ditto	„ at	6 0	4 11 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs	„		1 5 0
			£57 14 0

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application.

Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the Goldsmiths' Alliance, Limited, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 10 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co., Bombay;
Messrs. Parry & Co., Madras;
Messrs. Colvin, Cowie, & Co., Calcutta;
Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, & Co., Calcutta.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. Price 3s. 6d., 7s. 10s. 6d., equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle. IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Ask for Rowlands' Macassar Oil, and avoid all other cheap articles under the same or similar names as spurious imitations. Each bottle has a glass stopper instead of the cork as formerly. All with the cork are spurious imitations. ROWLANDS' KALYDOR removes cutaneous disfigurements, freckles, and tan, and imparts a healthy and blooming appearance to the skin. During the heat and dust of summer especially, and in cases of sunburns and stings of insects, it is of the utmost use. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor." ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, eradicates tartar and specks of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Ask for "Rowlands' Odonto." ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers, eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent brown or black, which colour remains so close that the most washing nor exposition can remove it. Price 8s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle. All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Pope of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world during the last 50 years, being of inestimable value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all Chemists, perfumers, and bazaars throughout India, Australia, the Colonies, and South America. A. ROWLAND & SONS, 20, Hatton-garden, London, proprietors.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

Announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been decidedly valuable to Advertisers in England by the use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Travellers, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

COMFORT ON THE VOYAGE.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY'S SPECIAL TRAVELLING KIT,

Consisting of the following Useful Requisites.

	Rs. a. to		Rs. a. to
Dock Suits	Rs. 10 to 17	Travelling Caps	3 0 5 0
Overland do	25 0	Travelling Hats	5 0 9 8
Warm do	35 0	Cardigan Jackets	9 8
Overcoats, and Inverness Capes, from	35 0 to 10 0	Sheets, per pair	9 8
Dressing Gowns	23 0 to 16 8	Pillow Slips, each	1 4
Pyjamas	36 0	Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks	12 8 to 23 0
Oxford Shirts	22 8	Paletot Lock Straps	5 0
White do		Waterproof Coats	15 0
Best Shrunk Flannel	49 0 (for Half Dozen)	Linen Faced Collars, doz.	0 12
Silk and Wool	57 0	Linen do. do.	6 0
Under Vests, from	6 8 to 17 0	Cambric Handkerchiefs	5 0
Do. Pants		Cotton Socks do.	3 0
Sleeping Suits, each		Warm do. do.	15 8
		Bathing Drawers, each	2 0
		Sponge Bags	2 0
		Sponges, Bath, large	2 0
		Soap Boxes	1 8
		Tooth Brush Guards	0 12

	Rs. a.
Air Pillows	6 0
Travelling do	2 0
English Feather do.	7 8
Horse Hair do.	7 8
Cork Mattrasses	19 8
Rug Straps	2 0
Waterproof Coats	15 0
Linen Faced Collars, doz.	0 12
Linen do. do.	6 0
Cambric Handkerchiefs	5 0
Cotton Socks do.	3 0
War

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY, 27TH MARCH.

THE rates in sterling Exchange has hardly altered from our yesterday quotations, but the tendency, however, is for higher prices.

Government Securities remain nominally unaltered in values.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight..... 1s. 11⅛d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight..... 1s. 11⅛d. nl.
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 1s. 11 3-16d. n'.
Documents, 6 months' sight ..... 1s. 11 1⅛. to 15/16d.
Documents, 3 do. ..... 1s. 11⅛d.
Credit Bills, 6 do. ..... 1s. 11,13/16d. to 1⅞d.
Credit 3 do. ..... 1s. 11 9/16d to 13/32d.
Credit 3 do. francs ... 250.

On Calcutta .....60 days' sight. 97⅛ to 98
Do. demand..... 100½ to ⅝
On Madras 30 days' sight 99½
Do. demand..... par
On Ci lar House Bills, 60 days' sight. 217.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Three-and-a-half per cent. ... ...106½ nl.
Four & half per cent. ... ...102¼ nl.
Four per cent. ... ...101½ nl.
Four and half per cent. (Public Works Loan)..103
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ... ...103½
15 years' Debenture Loans 100½
years' do. do. 105
6 years' do. do. 103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...112
Do. do. Market Rate ...112
New French Loan 6 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872..... 97
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872 ... 94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond 111

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand ..... 11 per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' ..... 11 ,,
Do. on Merchandise ..... 13 ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ..... 12 ,,
Bank Bills ..... 11 ,,
Mercantile Paper ..... 14 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs. 10-6
Carolus ... ... ,, 290
Mexican Dollars ... ... ,, 222
Five-France Pieces ... ... ,, 214½
Bar Silver... ... ... ,, 106½
Gold Lea ... ... ,, 16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch ... ... ,, 16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch ... ... ,, 16-14

FREIGHT REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING.

RATES by steamer are down to £2-15-0 for time, but ready steamers are worth £2-16 3. Rates by sail are unchanged. A large ship has been fixed for Havre at £3-10-0.

London { Cotton ..... / Casts ..... / Seeds ..... } No ship; by steamer £3 to £3 5d.
Liverpool { Iron Ships Cotton ..... £3 0s. 0d. / Wooden Ships ,, ... £3 0s. 0d. / Myrabollams ..... £2 7s. 6d. / Coir Nils ..... £3 15s. 0d. / Seeds ..... £2 10s. 0d. }
Havre ... { Cotton..... / Coffee..... } £3 5s.
Ordinary Steamers—
London ..... £3 0s. 0d.
Venice ..... £3 0s. 0d.
Trieste ..... £3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool ..... £3 0s. 0d.
Havre Cotton ..... £3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal... { Wheat ..... £2 17s. 6d. to £2 16s. 3d. / Seeds ..... £2 17s. 6d. to £2 16s. 3d. / Cotton ..... £2 17s. 6d. to £2 16s. 3d. }
China ... { Steamer Cotton ..... Rs. 20 per ton. / ,, Opium ..... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest, / Sailing Ships ..... Rs. 4 per bale nominal }
Calcutta ...Salt ..... Rs. 8 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ..... Rs. 12 port charges.
Mauritius ..... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET firm for Bank of Bomday, Colaba Land and Spinning shares. Press shares neglected.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value per sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank.....	90
22,000	1,000	all	7½ pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	5 p. ct	Do of Bombay New ..	727
10,000	500	225	5 p. ct	Do 2nd Res. Issue	397½
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,140
* 11,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	265
40,000	281½	all	12 pct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 nl
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C..	175
10,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India..	129
14,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	49

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co.....	1,325
9,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	105
750	2,000	2,000	30p.s.	Mazagon Land	900
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	365

* Rs. 100 per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218-3-0	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock .....
.....	£20	109-1-5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares .....
.....	£20	43-10-2	do.	Ditto .....
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.
.....	£18	198-9-1	do.	Do. New Shares .....

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	100	Alexandra Spinning	1,450
500	2,500	all	175p.s.	Alliance Spinning	2,700
300	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,500
900	1,000	all	90	Bombay United	1,335
1,600	150	150	25	Broach Mills	275
9,600	2,000	all	50p.	Dhurumsey Spinning.....	1,725
750	2,000	all	200p.	Great Eastern	2,600
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Balloo Mills ...	1,335
1,000	...	800	...	Khandeish Spinning	200
...	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	125
1,500	1,000	all	75 p.s.	Manockji Petit's	1,390
900	1,000	all	100p.s.	Morarjee Spinning	1,350
800	2,500	a l	150p.s.	Oriental	3,850
600	2,500	400	400p.s.	Royal	2,300
600	1,000	1,000	200p.s.	Soonderdas Spinning....	1,740 xd
500	1,000	250	10p.s.	Do. Do. 1/4 share	365

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	100 ps.	Akbar Cotton Press Co ..	1,600
200	2,000	1,100	150 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee.....	900
100	500	all	15 pc.	Albert Ginning Co.....	800
250	8,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.....	920
150	12,000	11,000	100p.s.	Apollo Press Co.....	5,000
200	2,500	all	...	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,400
200	2,000	all	200p.s.	Bombay Press Co.....	800
200	500	all	50 p.s	Do New.....	200
300	1,000	1,000	100 ps	Broach Cotton Co	800
100	1,500	..	...	Carwar Company.....	700
500	1,888	all	40	Colaba Press Co.....	3,900
350	9,000	all	450ps.	East India Press Co.....	2,200
150	8,500	all	300 ps	Fort Press Co.....	3,900 xd
300	2,000	1,800	75 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co	1 0
300	1,000	all	70 ps	French Press Co	625
250	5,000	1,462	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	600
200	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co..	565
600	2,000	500	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,800
120	2,500	750	125 ps	Prince of Wales Press....	1,500
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.....	1,000
400	850	750	185 ps	Scinde Press Co.....	800
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,100
100	1,500	1,250	Rs. 80	Victoria Press, Madras..	1,150
150	850	all	90 ps.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
400	1,000	all	80 ps	Volkart United Press Co.	950

* Per share for the half year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,850	135 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,360
1,000	...	all	40 p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company ...	40
500	...	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld...	115
2,150	...	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld....	100
4,000	0	all	12 ps.	Mechanics' Build'gs Co...	26
...	500	all	45 ps.	Treacher & Co	405
...	250	all	40 ps	Viegas Patent Slip Co	50

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	93	19½	...	Bank of China..... 1
.....	200	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank..... 1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank 1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula..... 1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bk. 0

SALES AND PURCHASES.

The Market continues quiet but steady, and prices are much the same. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

PIECE GOODS.

500 pieces Grey Shirtings 40 in. 30 yds. 6 lbs. at Rs. 3 14 0
1,500 ,, ,, ,, 40 ,, 39 ,, 6½ ,, at ,, 5 0 0
1,500 ,, WhiteCheckStripes 33 ,, 10 ,, at ,, 2 8 0
300 ,, Grey Dhotees 42 ,, 9 ,, at ,, 2 1 0
200 ,, ,, ,, 42 ,, 10 ,, at ,, 2 4 0
303 pcs ,, ,, ,, 40 ,, 8 ,, at ,, 1 12 6
300 ,, ,, ,, 42 ,, 9 ,, at ,, 2 0 0
300 ,, ,, ,, 42 ,, 10 ,, at ,, 2 3 0

COTTON, &c.

REUTER'S telegraphic intelligence of the 26th instant reports a dull market at Liverpool, with Surats dull, and sales of 12,000 bales, of which 2,000 are taken off on account of speculation and for exports, and of which 3,000 are Surats. Imports at Liverpool are given at 3,000 bales only. Fair Dholleras stands at 5¼d. per lb., Orleans at 8¼d., Hingunghaut at 6¾d., Oomrawuttees at 5 13-16d., and Midduplands at 16¼ cents. Piece Goods are steady, and our previous quotations show no alteration whatever. The produce markets are generally in the same position except coffee, which has again declined heavily. Bar Silver is quite unchanged, being quoted at 59¾d. per oz. We again hear of shipments of specie, amounting to £213,000 to Bombay; and £132,000 to Calcutta. Exchange on India stands at 1-10⅞ to 1-11, and the rate of discount on six months sight Bank Bills is only 4 to 4½ per cent. per annum. Government Securities are slightly higher, some being quoted at 95¾, Fours and half at Rs. 97, and Fives and half at Rs. 101¾. Our Calcutta telegram is dated the 26th instant, in which we notice nothing of any special interest.

The Cotton Market here has been quiet, and prices have declined Rs. 2 per candy. A large business has however taken place at our quotations, the purchases that have transpired during the amounting to upwards of 16 candies. The following are our closing quotations :—

New Comrawuttee ..... Rs. 184-85
,, Akote ..... ,, 188-89
,, Broach M G ..... ,, 193 95
,, Hingunghaut ..... ,, 206-8
,, Dhollerah ..... ,, 176-82
Old Dhollera ..... ,, 150-58
,, Sawginned ..... ,, 162-67
,, Vingorla ..... ,, 155-60

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

115 candies New Broach M.G..... at Rs. 195½-98
100 ,, ,, ,, ... at ,, 193
50 ,, ,, ,, ... at ,, 193
50 ,, ,, Kutch ..... at ,, 172
100 ,, ,, Barsee F. P. B. ..... at ,, 177
50 ,, ,, ,, ... at ,, 173½
50 ,, ,, Shengaum..... at ,, 187
225 ,, ,, Julgaum [20 days]..... at Rs. 270-71
25 ,, ,, Khandeish..... at ,, 160
50 ,, ,, ,, ... at ,, 166
50 ,, ,, ,, ... at ,, 162
300 ,, ,, Verswul ..... at ,, 164
25 ,, ,, ,, ... at ,, 162
50 ,, ,, Hingunghaut F. P. B..... at ,, 208
25 ,, ,, ,, ,, ... at ,, 208
50 ,, ,, Mowa ..... at ,, 180
50 ,, ,, ,, ... at ,, 182
250 ,, ,, ,, ... at ,, 182
50 ,, Old Sawginned ..... at ,, 166

METALS.

500 cwts. Copper Braziers..... at Rs. 56¼ per cwt.
500 ,, ,, Tiles ..... at ,, 55
375 candies Iron Swedish Bar ..... at ,, 74 per candy.

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Penang (s)	Stewart	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Yeddo (s).....	Owen	Liverpool.

The ship J. P. Smith, Williams, to Havre, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—Steamer Pera, to Australia &c.
Ship Ellerslie, to Liverpool.

MADRAS.
DEPARTURES.

Mar. 24 Cashmere (s)..... ..... Calcutta.
Patna (s)..... ..... Bombay.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS—MARCH 22.

Baddam, Lieutenant, 63rd Brigade R A, on duty, from Deolalee.

MARCH 24.

MacGregor, Surgeon, Bengal Medical service, to appear before a Medical Board, from Muttra.

MARCH 25.

Lucas, Colonel, Staff Corps, on duty, from Aden.
Doig, Captain, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Hayden, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, from leave, from England.
Kiernander, Surgeon, Medical Department, from leave, from England.
Street, Captain, Bengal 11th Regiment, on medical certificate, from Subathoo.

MARCH 26.

Maxwell, Lieutenant Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Ferozepore (Punjaub).
Lyther, Lieutenant Colonel, Bengal Commandant 4th Goorkhas, on sick leave, from Bulah.
Marston, Colonel, 13th Regiment, on leave, from Ahmednuggur.

MARCH 27.

Jones, Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, from Nuggur.

DEPARTURES—MARCH 26.

Moray, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.

MARCH 27.

Chambers, Major, Madras Staff Corps, to join, to Secundrabad.
Donovan, Surgeon Major, Indian Medical Department, to join, to Mhow.
Thomson, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, to join, to Cawnpore.
Dakeyne, Major, Madras Staff Corps, to join, to Madras.
Lucas, Colonel, Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.
Little, Colonel, 25th Regiment N I, on leave, to Poona.
Marston, Colonel, 13th Regiment N I, on leave, to Kurrachee.
Shewell, Brigadier General, Quarter Master General of the Army, on duty, to Poona.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C. B.,
Commanding Poona Division of the Army

Poona, 24th March 1874.

Under instructions from Army Head Quarters, a Committee, composed as follows, will assemble at an early date, at such time and place as the President may appoint, notifying the same to the Members, on a subject which will be communicated to the President by the Assistant Adjutant General P D A.

President—The Officer Commanding 68th Light Infantry.
Members—Deputy Surgeon General H M S, Executive Engineer Poona and Kirkee. The Barrack Master P C will attend the Committee.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained privilege leave :—1st Grenadier Regiment N I—Lieutenant Colonel Walker, for ten days from 28th March 1874.
57th Fusiliers—Sub Lieut H A Anderson, for 30 days, from 1st April 1874.

POONA STATION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B.;
Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 25th March, 1873.

A Medical Committee, composed as under, will assemble to morrow at 7 a m at the Hospital 17th Regiment N I, to inspect Stores received from H mbay for the use of that Hospital.

President—Surgeon Major Dick, 17th Regiment N I
Members—Surgeon Burnett, 68th Light Infantry and Surgeon McAlister, 1st Regiment Light Cavalry.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail: closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	Mar. 30	... 5-30 P.M.	... 6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	Apr. 3	... 11 A.M.	... 12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	,, 10	... 11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	,, 4	... 4-30 P.M.	No after packet
China	,, 7	... 4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.....	,, 23	... 5-30 P.M.	... 6-30 P.M.
Zanzibar	,, 13	... 5-30 P.M.	... 6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company eave Bombay every Monday during the fair season, and on Friday during the monsoon.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.
Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be fused.

REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half Yearly	25	Half-yearly.....	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

We have been led to introduce the Scale for Payment in arrear because of the very free interpretation which is generally given to "payment in advance." To secure the advantages of the Advance Scale, payment must be made by Annual Subscribers within two months of the beginning of their term of Subscription, by Half-yearly Subscribers within one month, Quarterly Subscribers within a fortnight, and Monthly Subscribers within a week.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish, in future, *at low rates for Cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c. &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines...Re. 1
Each succeeding line ..... ,, 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than ONE RUPEE, and payment must in all cases be made in CASH.

NOW READY.

"THE BOMBAY RIOTS OF 1874,"

PRICE ONE RUPEE EIGHT ANNAS,

Being a simple but full Narrative of the Riots, with the Opinions of the Indian Press thereon, and all the Evidence given at the Examinations of the Rioters in the Police Courts.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

MARRIAGE.

HENRY—MASSY—March 23rd, at Bangalore, George Henry, Esq. Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, to Mary Hecn, eldest daughter of Deputy Surgeon General Massy, C B.

DEATH.

MACFARLANE—March 18th, at Trichinopoly, George Millbourne MacFarlaine, Esq., of Salem, aged 40 years and 11 months.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1874.

LORD GRANVILLE has put the finishing stroke—though that was hardly needed—to his reputation as a diplomatist by exchanging letters once more, before leaving office, with Prince Gortschakoff on the subject of the recent Russian advance in Central Asia. It can hardly have been forgotten yet even in England, where politicians have conveniently short memories, that a little more than a year ago Lord Granville surprised and delighted the English people by professing to make a resolute stand against Russian aggressions in Turkistan, and to be intent on demanding a guarantee from Russia that she had no ulterior desings before permitting her to send an expedition to Khiva. Prince Gortschakoff, who must have enjoyed his correspondence with Lord Granville more than anything else in his diplomatic career, soothed the Foreign Secretary with pleasant letters which committed Russia to nothing, while at the same time he adroitly sent Count Schouvaloff over to England on a mission which had a double object, first, to arrange a marriage between the Duke of Edinburgh and the Emperor of Russia's daughter, and, secondly, to convince Lord Granville that Russia was not going to annex Khiva. Lord Granville, who is nothing but a courtier, of course accepted Count Schouvaloff's assurances, which he repeated in the House of Lords, adding with an air of dignity that he considered the pledge given by the Count to be as valuable as if it had been given by the Emperor himself. No doubt it was just as valuable—for it was simply worth nothing at all. The Russians have, as we all know, annexed Khiva as thoroughly as if they had turned out all the native inhabitants and peopled the country anew with Russian colonists; and Lord Granville, in his despatch of the 7th of January, eats his leek with much apparent relish, declaring that he has nothing more to say about Khiva, and going on to repeat, with undiminished cheerfulness, the old story, that England requires "a clear and frank understanding" about what Russia intends to do next. We can imagine the air of wondering contempt with which Prince Gortschakoff must have read this despatch, asking himself as he did so if it were possible that his correspondent could really be the successor of Lord Palmerston and the Foreign Minister of the country which twenty years ago dragged France into the Crimean War. Lord Granville, playing the Russian game to perfection, seems to have gone on, after having frankly abandoned Khiva, to say that the Ameer of Afghanistan is greatly disquieted about the rumours of a Russian expedition against the Turkomans—the tribes about Merve, we suppose—and to express a hope that the Russians will be good enough to leave the Turkomans alone. Prince Gortschakoff's reply is admirable. He of course expresses his "entire satisfaction with the views of England" (he should have said of Lord Granville), a satisfaction which must be sincere, for the policy of our late Ministry seems to have been expressly designed to please him and nobody else; and he proceeds to lay down once again his "programme" and to point out to England that she has already made herself responsible for the good conduct of the Ameer of Afghanistan, and that she seems to be anxious to extend her protectorate over the Turkomans up to the south-east corner of the Caspian. The Prince says, in fact, in perfectly courteous language :—"You tell us not to attack "the Turkomans; but, if we are to respect people "who address us in such imperious language, we "must require them to restrain their Turkoman "friends from making depredations on our territory. If the Turkomans continue to make such "depredations, we shall certainly be compelled to "chastise them." Russia can, indeed, afford to despise the idle protests of Lord Granville, who had not the slightest intention of extending English influence beyond the Afghan frontier and yet attempted to dictate to Russia what kind of intercourse she should maintain with the tribes of the Caspian steppes. We may hope that Lord Derby will strike out a new foreign policy for England in Central Asia, and will neither use Lord Granville's brave words nor imitate him in his actual subserviency to Russia. England does not need and cannot have any "clear and frank understanding with Russia." What she wants most of all is to have a clear and frank understanding of her own position as an Asiatic Power—to learn exactly what she ought to do in Central Asia, and to do it without regard to either the wishes or the intrigues of Russia; and we are glad that Mr. Bourke has been appointed Under-Secretary for Foreign rather than Indian affairs, because the Foreign Office shapes English policy in Central Asia, and Lord Mayo's brother will bring to the management of such affairs the knowledge and the imperial ambition of the Government of India.

To suppose that our ancestors could "get along" without a "great claimant case" occasionally cropping up amongst them would be a great mistake: they could no more do so than we can. True, the luxury was not so frequently indulged in, in their days, as it is at present, but what they lacked numerically they made up for in the intensity of their sensational disclosures. We do not hear of so many "scenes in court" in their days as in our own, but then there were fewer penny papers to record them, and, but for Smollett and some few others who catered for the enjoyment of posterity, the chances are that even the vestiges we have of the claimant cases of old times would be altogether lost to us. Just now, when cases of this kind are so much in vogue, it may not be out of season or uninstructive to compare the present with the past century, and to make out if we can what new features have been introduced into the style of the claims themselves and into the manner of bringing them forward. The first thing that strikes us in those now, or recently, before the world, is the absence of much of the romance, and of that dash and daring that characterised them in the good old times, as they are called, when all men carried swords, and hireling desperadoes were a necessary of life. Now-a-days they are sadly insipid; and are administered to us in a manner so matter-of-fact and jogtrot, that we can generally tell some chapters beforehand what is coming. A good deal of hard swearing on both sides, a criminal charge against the weaker one, and the affair usually closes with the defeat of the claimant and without as much even as a breach of the peace having been committed. This would have been considered wretchedly tame work at the time when Lord Thurlow in a case that we shall have occasion to mention was "called out" by a witness.

At that time judges played the part of advocates, and were far from parliamentary in giving expression to their feelings. The nearest approach to this that we have had of late was the abuse of Bogle in the Tichborne case, but we have improved upon our ancestors in this respect, and claimants now—let their claims be what they may—are safe to have a fair and impartial hearing from their judges. To connoisseurs in such matters the claimant cases of the period must be almost unendurable from the paucity of startling incident and dramatic effect. We have one claimant unfolding to us the dreary tale of his wandering forth upon "the wide wide world," and becoming a butcher! This may be very thrilling, but it is decidedly slow. Another is anxious to prove to the world that he had an uncle who was a Christian, and became a renegade, and once more returned to Christianity: reminding us of that great King of France who with fifty thousand men marched up a hill and then marched down again: this may be very interesting to the descendants of that fickle gentleman, but it claims little from our emotions. The claimants of the present, being more numerous than those of the past, century, may be accounted for partly by the then fashionable piccadilloes of our forefathers, but more particularly from the circumstance of claimanting having become a pet mode of distinguishing themselves amongst the fair sex, whose claims we find curiously diversified. Thus, for instance, a lady but recently surprised the world by the ability with which she herself prosecuted a claim to have the legitimacy of her father recognized. The only really sensational feature, however, in this affair was the "cheek" of the fair heroine herself. Another lady claimed to be Countess of Drinkwater, and as a means of taking possession of her estates sat shivering in a field through three weeks of most inclement weather. In this case a title lent its attraction, and a sensation might have been produced had the prosecutrix not found in the shady groves of the bankruptcy court that repose which her ancestors had denied her. A far grander affair is, or was, that of the modest maiden who claimed as her own the throne of England: this was something like a claim, but we have heard little of it of late. Perhaps the most amusing of all recent claimant cases is one that occurred some five or six years since. Any one at all acquainted with London will remember a block of stately houses at the corner of Stamford Street, Blackfriars. This valuable property has been shut up, and from lapse of time gradually falling into ruin since the childhood of men who have now grown old. Strange tales are told of these old houses; they are said to be haunted, and verily they have a weird and gloomy aspect, that might well give confirmation to the story. The door of one of these houses was one day found broken open, and the police who were attracted to the spot by a sight so unusual found sitting in the dismal place, with her arms defiantly akimbo, a gaunt and stalwart female, whose energies as it subsequently appeared were at other times devoted to the invigorating occupation of "charing." The request of the police for an unconditional surrender was met by a declaration on her part that the property was her own. The police assured her of their willingness to admit the statement, but urged her withdrawal. A pugilistic encounter followed, and a magistrate after several hearings of the case made a suggestion that was agreed to on all sides. More fortunate than most claimants, an allowance was made to her on the condition of her property being left in undisturbed possession of the rats and ghosts.

All these are tame and unsavoury, when compared with the tragical claimant cases of last century, of which a fair specimen may be found in what are called the Douglas and Annesley trials: the more noteable of which, because the more full of wild adventure, was the Annesley trial; though the former was ultimately decided in favour of the claimant, which the Annesley case was not. The last Duke of Douglas, it would seem, had been gifted by nature with great strength of mind. His early career was enlivened by the murder of one of his servants; and proclivities such as this appear to have adhered to him through life. At length he became a dead Duke, and happily for the world has since continued so. He left one sister, the Lady Jane Stewart, then residing in France, where she married and had issue; but on the death of the Duke, the Duchess of Hamilton, upon the ground of those children being supposititious only, sued for and obtained the Douglas estates. This trial commenced in 1762 and lasted seven years; and it was on this occasion, in the Scotch Court of Session, that Lords Camden and Thurlow so abused Mr. Andrew Stewart, the adviser of Lady Jane, as to compel that gentleman to challenge Lord Thurlow to a duel. The Scotch Court declared in favour of the Hamiltons, but the Lady Jane Stewart with varying prospects of success steadily pursued her claim and ultimately obtained in the House of Lords a reversal of the Scotch Court Judgment.

Of the Annesley trial, the following account is pretty nearly that given by Smollett and by contemporary writers. The struggle was between right and might—between a penniless, helpless Heir, and a purse-proud unscrupulous usurper; and, as is too often the case in this world, injustice was left in possession of the field. This trial occupied the Irish Court of Exchequer fifteen days—the longest trial up to that time known—and resulted in a verdict for the claimant, though that verdict was subsequently rendered useless by the lodgment of a writ of error which was never adjudicated upon within his life-time. If, in the Douglas case, partiality and barefaced iniquity disgraced the Scotch Court, the Irish Court was still worse. The Irish Chief Justice was the usurper's friend, and never since the days of Jeffreys was the stream of justice more infamously polluted. The facts of the case were briefly these. Lord Altham, the eldest son of the Marquis of Anglesea, married the natural daughter of the Duke of Buckingham and had by her one son. After his birth Lord Altham quarrelled with his wife and lived with another woman. Having no relations of his own to befriend him, this heir to a peerage ran wild in the streets of Dublin. His father, however, did not prosper; in 1727, he died so miserably poor as to have been buried at the public expense. No sooner was he dead than his younger brother the uncle of the rightful heir assumed the title of Altham. Yet so well known was it that the late Lord had left a son, that this usurper was insulted by the populace as he went through the streets of Dublin. To enjoy his honours more securely he conceived the infamous design of selling his nephew into slavery, and actually accomplished this design. The true Lord Altham was dragged on board a ship bound for America, where he was sold into slavery, and lived in bondage for thirteen years. The false Lord Altham succeeded to the title and estates of Anglesea and enjoyed all the privileges of a peer of the realm. It seemed that the uncle would die rich and respected while the nephew would die a slave; but Providence ruled it otherwise. In 1739, this wandering exile, having effected his freedom, hired himself as a common sailor and returned to England. The Earl of Anglesea at once laid snares of every kind again to entrap his nephew. At this juncture Mr. McKercher, a generous Scotsman, came forward to befriend him, and by unintermittent efforts succeeded in bringing the matter to a trial at bar. Many of the jurors were Members of Parliament, and most of them were large landowners. The verdict was all the more honourable as the nephew of their foreman forfeited a large estate by their decision. So far from confessing his crimes, the Earl of Anglesea caused to be lodged the writ of error that has been spoken of, and which rendered nugatory up to the hour of his death the verdict that the true claimant and real Marquis had obtained.

OF THE DAY.

TELEGRAPHING early yesterday morning our correspondent at Vingorla gives us bad news regarding the unfortunate Chaldea. The diver has discovered the nature of the damage, and it seems that the starboard side is ripped for a distance of fifty feet and for a width of two plates. There is an opening in two compartments before the engine room. Sand is collecting in the hold. Already the bow is under water and the steamer has heeled more over to the port side. A steam pump which can throw 2,000 gallons a minute is nearly ready. Precautions are to be taken to prevent the steamer from heeling further. The position is a critical one, but nevertheless there are hopes that the steamer may yet be saved.

Messrs Nicol & Co. have kindly forwarded us the following information :—The officers, engineers, crew and passengers generally behaved well. The s.s. Burmah has taken on the passengers, and the s.s. Dalhousie, kindly lent by Government, towing two barges, caulkers, pumps, &c., left last night to her assistance. The rock on which the Chaldea struck is not laid down in the best charts.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CENTRAL ASIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, 26TH MARCH.

The Correspondence on the Central Asian Question has been made public.

On the 7th of January Earl Granville acknowledging the Khivan Treaty stated that he sees no practical advantage to be gained by examining minutely how far it is strictly in accord with the assurances of General Schouvaloff, and that, while he is indisposed to share the exaggerated apprehensions of danger from Russian influences, nevertheless each step requires a clear and frank understanding. He enlarges upon the natural uneasiness of the Ameer of Cabul in consequence of the reported expedition of Russia against the Turkomans, which might create embarrassments. While considering it unnecessary to express his conviction that Afghanistan is secure against any hostile designs of Russia, he thinks it best to communicate the Ameer's fears. The independence of Afghanistan is of great importance to the welfare of India and the tranquillity of Asia.

Prince Gortschakoff replying on the 21st of February expressed his entire satisfaction with the views of England; he considers the understanding is complete, resting upon the loyalty and mutual political advantages of the two Governments. Russia remains faithful to the programme and renews the positive assurance that Afganistan

THE "BOMBAY TATLER."

The wreck of the Chaldea must have been a very unpleasant surprise to a number of people who were fleeing from Bombay. One of the passengers in her was, I hear, a well known editor of the *Times of India*, who has astonished all his friends by suddenly leaving them. What he was going to do nobody knows. There are dim rumours afloat that he was engaged by the Bombay Government to write a puzzling report upon Carwar Harbour; that he was deputed to see whether he could not successfully bore the Ghauts, in order to assist the promoters of the abortive Railway; and that he was going to fill a small editorial wooden chair in the vicinity of the Neilgherries. But really you cannot believe most people. I am sure that he went away from Bombay so suddenly just to get a change of air. He was heavy enough, however, in the columns of your contemporary to make me wish, for the sake of the B. I. S. N. Company, that he had calculated whether or not an ordinary steamer could bear him before he ventured to take his passage on board the Chaldea. I am confident that if he had reached the Ghauts they would have been so dreadfully bored in a short time that the journey from the Concan to Madras might have been performed under-ground if an enterprising railway company were only sharp enough to follow him up into the hole and lay down rails.

So much has appeared in the papers lately about the *Eucalyptus Globulus* that I fear a good many people may be misled as to its capabilities and its value as a tree for planting in and around Bombay. The *Eucalyptus Globulus* is a native of Victoria, and thrives in any climate that nearly approaches that of its native home, such as the Cape Colonies, Algeria, the Neilgheries, &c. In Bombay it thrives well for a few years, reaching a height of 10 or 12 feet, and deluding its cultivator into the hope of soon possessing a valuable tree; but in a few years a change comes o'er the spirit of the dream, and the tree dies. Time after time it has been tried to raise the tree in almost every station in Western India. At Panchgunny there are a few trees at present about ten years old, but they are simply dragging out a miserable existence, and showing every indication that ere long the place that knew them will know them no more. If it is desirable to cover the Flats with a forest, an enthusiastic botanical friend of mine in Gunnesh Khind reminds me that we have got a familiar giant at our hand ready for the work. I mean the *Casurina Muricata*, that tall, pine-like tree which is to be seen on the Esplanade and many other places about Bombay. Madras has taken time by the forelock and already got her square miles of Flats covered by this tree, which affords a good supply of first-rate fuel. There is no tree that I know of that thrives in such a variety of soils and situations as this one does, and none that likes better to have its feet in a puddle.

It has given me considerable pleasure to learn that the concert on Thursday afternoon on behalf of the Scottish Orphanage was very successful. I do not know of a more unobtrusive or more deserving object in Bombay for benevolence than this institution. The good it has done in its quiet home among the woods at Mahim has resulted in sending out into the world a number of well-educated men and women, whose fate, but for the good interposition of the Orphanage, would probably have resembled that of "the wee lassie sittin' at the door" which the Orphanage children sang so tenderly about at their concert. Poverty is a terrible blight upon a European's life when it overtakes him in India, but it is even worse when it falls on children, the offspring of Europeans. Unable to help themselves, their prospects of ever becoming useful members of the community would be dim enough, in all sadness, if there were not among us noble institutions like that of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage. It has done splendid work in the past; many a heart is at this moment filled with gratitude towards it; and I hope it will continue to be cordially supported in order that it may push its career of well-doing far into the future. We require to support such institutions on other grounds than that of charity, for our *prestige* as rulers in the country has much less chance of becoming tarnished in the estimation of the natives when there are no ragged, wretched European children to meet us in the highways and remind us of scenes too often witnessed at home. However, I have no doubt that the motive of abounding charity will be all-sufficient to induce Bombay Europeans to help the Scottish Orphanage and kindred institutions. Charity is apt to become a very shallow stream when it springs from social-political considerations.

The Parsees have one great peculiarity—letter-writing. When an event occurs affecting them, they write, and write, and write. You must have experienced the discomforts of this peculiarity very much, I should say. Is it true that for some time past each morning at daybreak a train of bullock carts full of waste-paper has been seen wending its way from your office door in the direction of the Harbour? I am afraid you cannot deny it, nor will you when I produce the following letter which fell out of one of the carts, and was picked up by a police sepoy as it flattered against his soft leather cheek and awoke him while he was sitting on the ground with his fingers drooping gracefully over his knees:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—On Saturday the 21st Instant at about 4 P.M. myself and two friends been to the Jakeeria's Musjeed road for the purpose of buying some goods from the shops situated there. On our return at about 5-35 P.M. to our utmost terror we saw a Mohomedan coming towards us with an open Kuffe (about 6 Inches blade, or, 1 Foot in length) of a well sharpened blade, holding in his left hand and a bundle of rag cloths in the right. Looking round the whole street we found ourselves quite helpless, as, there being no Parsee houses which would support us, but, to the contrary we found us in the midst of Seedees, and Arabs only. We at once took refuge at a Marwaree jewellers shop and stayed there till he was disappeared. We than started, and after having passed few spaces he again made his appearance, more furiously than we saw him at first. With the view of shewing us that he was actually mad hear he commenced funs such as kicking and murmering and scratching hands &c. but there was no sign which would compel us to believe him as a mad, but I am sure he was only a "made mad" by some leaders, in order to murder Parsees and than to plead himself "mad" and get out from the laws at the Session. Thus he confined us to our place of refuge for about ¼ of an hour by taking ¼ a dozen rounds, around us over again. Finding no over again protection we soon took a flight to the shop whence we bought 2 dozen Lamp Chinneys, here again we saw the fellow just behind us. No sooner the rascal was gone few spaces off from us we at once reported the circumstances to the shop keeper Khoja Gagjee Poonja who at once ran after that cruel man and found our report correct. The same shop keeper advised us to despatch soon from that street to the public road. Having followed the advise, and no sooner we were at a distance of 40 yards from the shop, we saw the ratched fellow still holding his knife as before coming towards us. I assure you Sir that during this interval not police peon can be found there, which, was the deepest grief we felt, for, the man was growing more and more furious still. At last on our coming to the end of the street we saw a sepoy (B. 297) to whom we stated the case and pointed out the man still in the same manner holding the knife and the bundle of rag cloths. Here, we thought some justice will be at hand, but, alas, Sir, the sepoy gave us answer rather in a commanding tone to walk away. Thus after labouring in the utmost trouble and fear we at last got out of the dangerous street and away we gone home at 7 P.M.

If we had insisted on taking the man into custudy, surely we would have been maltreated, but seeing the sepoy himself coward to act accordingly we did nothing that as above stated.

I hope you will kindly insert the above report in your valuable paper (for the notice of the Police Commissioner) with necessary corrections.—Yours, &c.

FUNKABHOY BRAVOJEE MISTREE.

23rd March.

Rummaging one day among some books at a sale, "the property of a gentleman proceeded to Europe," as the advertisements say, I came across a small red morocco volume with a clasp labelled on the outside, "My Visiting Book," in a lady's handwriting. Had it been left behind accidentally, or had it been thrown aside with sublime indifference by its former owner as no longer of any use?—*Chi lo sa*. On opening it I found inside a system of classification applied to Baratarian society which struck me as showing great care and method on the part of the compiler, but I should not like to face the anger of some of our swells could they have seen themselves, after all their expenditure in gharries, dresses, and dinner parties, placed in Class II., or even perhaps in Class III. On the first page I found a heading thus worded, "First Class—People to be cultivated"—and then followed a list of names comprising, of course, the *crême de la crême* of Barataria. A few pages further on came "Second Class"—"People who may be known." There is a delicious subtlety in the distinction made between this and the preceding class. "People to be known," that is, who are respectable enough and very well in their way, but for whose intimacy no special trouble need be taken—sort of people, you know, that we meet now and then, who are to be invited once a year to dinner and whose invitations may be accepted from time to time, but not "first chop." Turning over to the pages I came to "Third Class—People whose calls must be returned and *bus*." At first I could not quite make this out, but at last I concluded that these were persons whose acquaintance was not desirable, but whom it was policy not to offend, so their position was limited to calling. Then I found "Fourth Class—People whose calls may be ignored." Poor fellows, for these I noticed were principally of the male sex; if they had but known their fate: if they could but have seen their names carefully copied from their pasteboards by their smiling and charming hostess into Class IV immediately after their departure, I fancy their self-satisfaction would have been considerably diminished. But this was not all: the inexorable and exact writer had lists headed "people who can sing," "people who can act," "people who have bungalows on the hills": there was a wisdom and forethought evinced in this division which struck me as admirable as well as in the last selection headed, "people who have relatives to be known at home!" I bought that book: I keep that book by me for reference: and if you or any of the readers of Mr. Tatler want to know in what division you were classed by Mrs. ——— send me a line (enclosing, of course, a postage stamp) to the care of the *Bombay Gazette*.

Works of Eastern travel and adventure have swindled me to an extent which, but to think of, enrages me. India especially they delight in investing with the most extravagant charms. It is, according to their veracious account, the land of poetry and music, the home of the bulbul and gazelle; the beauteous garden of the world where Nature has showered with a lavish prodigality her richest gifts; where skies are ever bright and cloudless, and meadows ever verdant; where every crystal rill murmurs a song of gladness as it gaily glides o'er pebbly shores glistening with hidden gems, and birds of brightest plumage flutter from spray to spray carolling delicious music; where every zephyr is laden with the richest perfume and every gale breathes spicy softness o'er the watered plains and wooded heights. But of all the frauds that have ever been imposed upon my confiding nature the Indian Maiden is the greatest. She is generally described as a lithe, lovely girl, the very embodiment of beauty and grace, with large full soft languishing eyes dark as night and lustrous as stars, half concealed by a fringe of the softest and silkiest lashes; with eyebrows arched and classic, a ravishing little rosebud of a mouth, disclosing when she smiles the tiniest and whitest teeth; tresses, dark, glossy, and descending in a luxuriant wealth of curls; the daintiest little foot and ankle, and a figure that would send a poet mad and an artist crazy. In short, one of those

> Forms such as Nature moulds, when she would vie
> With Fancy's pencil, and give birth to things
> Lovely beyond its fairest picturings!

She is usually depicted reclining in a forest glade, one little jewelled hand fondling a gazelle, the other straying negligently over the strings of a lute. Some bulbuls flutter in an adjoining rose-bush singing their little heads off, and the evening breeze comes kissing her warm and glowing cheek and toying with her perfumed hair. Add one or two stray tigers prowling about loose in the distance and a wild elephant prancing in sanely in the foreground, and the scene is complete. Such is the Indian Maiden whom I have read about and dreamt about, whom I have found in poem and in picture, and in whom I once believed with a pure and touching faith. I sought for her long and anxiously. I was informed that her sensitive nature shrank from the bustle and turmoil of towns and cities, but that in the rural districts, where the wild rose blossoms and the jessamine scents the air, I would find her. So I put on my hat and went to the rural districts with a beating heart and thrilling memories from Lalla Rookh. At last my dreams were about to be realized. I was to see the Indian Maiden and stand in the presence of her rare beauty. An intelligent native youth pointed her out to me. The only gazelles about were some bullocks that she was driving to water. She was twisting their tails and whacking them over the head with a billet of wood. I sighed and left.

I am glad to observe, Sir, that you are still keeping an eye upon the deeds of the valiant sportsmen who adorn our community. I could tell you of bluff-King-Harry-looking gentlemen who buy fowling-pieces and rifles at every auction sale where there is such a thing to be had, and whose reputation as keen sportsmen is now established. Speak to them and their conversation is garnished with sporting phrases—this partridge was "winged," that duck "potted," this tiger "bowled over"—so that you cannot doubt when you look into their manly faces that you are beholding persons whose nerves have been strung, and intellects invigorated, by their devotion to manly sport. When I read of the Mahableshwur tiger, its length, and the manner of its death, I longed to see the hero from a distance. When I read the other day of the capture of an alligator at Toolsee by Mr. O. D. Clark, I said "that is a man after my own heart"—such a man would indeed venture to pluck the "bubble reputation from the cannon's mouth" when he dares the malignity of the deadly alligator's jaws. I admired, moreover, the massive generosity of the man who, after making such a heroic capture, could send the ferocious animal to the Victoria Gardens instead of putting it in a bottle and placing it on his own mantelpiece. I know that mantelpieces are not a part of Bombay residences, but the man who captures an alligator is, I affirm, specially entitled to build a mantelpiece for the bottle he puts it in. I searched for this alligator captor everywhere. "Show me," I cried, "the man who the *Bombay Gazette* has truly said is reputed to be a skilful sportsman!" But judge of my pained feelings when I learned after much searching that I had erected in the shrine of my heart but a paper idol!—that Mr. O. D. Clark never saw the alligator until it was captured and on the grounds at Toolsee—that the noble animal never found its way to Victoria Gardens, there to lash the lympid waters with its awful *cauda!* The real story about the brute would appear to be this. Some of the coolies employed on the Toolsee works set their hearts on an overland journey from the Kennery side of Toolsee on the top of the hills surrounding the valley. There they saw the alligator. After knocking the sense out of him with bamboos they entangled him with ropes, and hoisted him into a cart intending to take him to the Victoria Museum, but he died at Coorla, whence his remains were brought back to Toolsee, when Mr. Clark obtained the first view of the animal, which was quite tame then, as he discovered to his disgust. Under his supervision the skin was stuffed, and the alligator will be sent to the Victoria Gardens when this liberty has been taken with its internal organisation. A gentleman whose name is "Cockeye" informs me that, encouraged by the kindly notice which you take of keen and ardent sportsmen, a number of people at the dams are now endeavouring to catch something for the Victoria Museum. I pass over his allusions to a coolie examining his raiment, but pounce with avidity upon the fact that a gallant engineer—I will not say it is the Assistant Executive Engineer himself—has captured a real live chameleon about two inches and a quarter long, after a tremendous struggle, and sent it to the Municipal offices, where it is now on view for a few days previous to being carted off to the Victoria Museum. It is not improbable that under the enthusiastic superintendence of the Apollo Belvidere of the Bombay Municipality a number of lizards will soon be captured, and figure in our local museum as the "bottled alligators of Toolsee dams." Please do not misunderstand me. I do *not* allude to the language used by anybody at Toolsee when it was discovered that the alligator was a dead one.

ANOTHER RIOTER IN THE POLICE COURT.

At the Fort Police Court, on Wednesday, before Mr. Patrick Ryan, Acting Third Magistrate, a Memon named Nubeebux Ahmedbux, one of the ringleaders in the late Mahomedan riots, was charged with rioting and disorderly behaviour, &c., on Friday, the 13th February last, in Shaik Abdool Raymon Street.

Eduljee Adurjee said—I am a money-lender and live on my property. I know defendant. I saw him in Shaik Abdool Raymon Street on Friday the 13th ult. He had a big stick in his hand. This was after 1 o'clock in the afternoon. I was examined to-day as a witness in the High Court. I recognized the prisoner now at the bar—while I was being examined before the presiding Judge—as the person who was with the two Arabs I mentioned when I was examined before Mr. Connon. Prisoner was standing in the High Court as a spectator. I stated to the presiding Judge that the third person, who was with the two Arabs, was not in the dock; but that the Memon was in front of me. Mr. Edginton then gave me the name of the prisoner and told me to go to a magistrate and obtain a warrant against him. I then came before this Court, when an immediate summons was granted against the prisoner. There were fifty or sixty rioters with the present prisoner, and the two Arabs whom I identified. I charge him with rioting and with breaking a lamp and with committing injury to the door and lock of the shop of Byramjee liquor seller; also with being a member of an unlawful assembly. I was on the second floor of a house close to the liquor shop of Byramjee. I am quite positive that the prisoner at the bar is the Memon to whom I referred both before Mr. Connon and the presiding Judge at the Criminal Sessions to-day as being the person who was with the two Arabs in the riot on the 13th February.

The Magistrate remanded the prisoner to jail till Monday next.

ALLEGED CHARGE OF FORGERY AGAINST A EUROPEAN MERCHANT.

Mr. Arthur Peile, solicitor, appeared before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Acting Senior Magistrate, one day last week, and laid an information on behalf of his client, Framjee Rustomjee, charging Mr. W. W. Bailey, of the firm of Messrs. R. L. Southern and Co., with using as genuine a forged document and abetment thereof, but the magistrate refused to grant a summons on that information. Mr. Peile, however, reappeared before Mr. Dosabhoy on Wednesday last, and repeated his application for the issue of a summons by reading a fresh information with exhibits to explain the grounds of his charge. After hearing Mr. Peile's argument the Magistrate informed him that he did not think he could give any other decision on the information than the one he gave the other day, but if Mr. Peile would leave the information with him the (the Magistrate) would read it carefully and give his decision on Friday morning as the Court would be closed on Thursday. Accordingly Mr. Peile appeared yesterday, and the Magistrate again refused to grant a summons, and explained at length his reasons for doing so.

The Magistrate, in refusing the application, said—I informed you, Mr. Peile the other day, that in the face of the information itself, I did not feel myself warranted in issuing a summons on behalf of your client, Framjee Rustomjee, who lately acted as consignment clerk or broker to Messrs. R. L. Southern and Co. of this city, against Mr. W. W. Bailey of that firm. But as your have produced a fresh information with exhibits to explain the grounds of your charge and repeated your application for a summons, I think it necessary to give you my reasons for not allowing a summons to issue on the information you have laid before me on behalf of your client. I see nothing in the fresh information to induce me to alter the decision I gave the other day. The first point for consideration is, whether the two bills drawn by the firm of Messrs Southern, Quilty and Co., of London, which is stated to be the London house of the firm of R. J. Southern and Company of Bombay, upon Mr. Framjee Rustomjee, and alleged to be discounted by the Merchants' Banking Company of London, are false documents within the meaning of section 464 of the Penal Code. The informant's statement that he never authorized Messrs. Southern, Quilty and Co., of London, to draw those bills upon him, is contradicted by Messrs. R. L. Southern and Co. in their solicitor's letter, *vide* exhibit I. appended to the information. They state that Mr. Framjee Rustomjee is and has always been perfectly cognizant that the bills were drawn upon him, and of the circumstances under which they were so drawn. It is not necessary for me here to say which of the two statements is worthy of credence. But supposing for a moment the informant's statement to be correct, I do not see how I could allow a summons to issue against Mr. Bailey on the offences charged in the information. If the two bills drawn by Messrs. Southern, Quilty and Co. upon the informant and alleged to be discounted by the Merchants' Banking Company of London are false documents within the meaning of section 464 of the Indian Penal Code, the offence was committed by Messrs. Southern, Quilty and Co. of London, who are not before me, nor are they amenable to the jurisdiction of this Court. But I scarcely see how Mr. Bailey can be charged with using as genuine a forged document under section 471 of the Code. The informant does not state that the said document was used *fraudulently* nor *dishonestly*, which is an essential element in the offence. It is quite clear from the information itself, that Mr. Bailey made no use whatever of the two bills. The informant himself states that he was not asked to accept them nor was he or any one else defrauded or injured in this city, and that the full amounts of the aforesaid bills were long ago remitted by Messrs R. L. Southern and Co. to the Merchants' Banking Company. No offence could therefore be proved against Mr. Baily under section 471. Mr. Bailey is also charged with abetement of the offence of using as genuine a forged document. It is not stated whom Mr. Bailey abetted. Messrs. Southern, Quilty and Co. of London apparently used the two bills by selling or discounting them in London to the Merchants' Banking Company as alleged by the informant, and if any offence was committed in connection with the using of the two bills, and of which the Merchants' Banking Co. of London could alone take notice, it was committed by Southern, Quilty and Co. in England, and the courts of this country have no power to take notice of the offence of conspiring in India to commit that offence in England. The charge, therefore, which is attempted to be brought against Mr. Bailey under section 471, even if we suppose there were grounds for making it, cannot be entertained for a moment. I need not extend my observations, but I say that for the reasons already given the charge under section 474 must also fall to the ground. It is absurd to prefer a charge under section 203 against Mr. Bailey for giving false information to Mr. Framjee Rustomjee. In my opinion the section applies only to cases where the party is *legally* bound to give information respecting an offence to a public servant. If all men were to be brought up before a Police Court for whatever they say to each other in their various relations in life, the magistrates would h ardly have time to attend to any thing also. It might be said, as I have often heard it said, there would be no harm done in allowing a summons to issue as the accused could answer for himself, but the rule which I have laid down for my self and to which I will always adhere, is not to grant a summons, and not to drag unnecessarily any party before the bar of a criminal court, when he is charged with offences which on the face of the information itself cannot be sustained against him. As I have been much pressed for a summons in this case, I have deemed it advisable to give my reasons for refusing it.

HIGH COURT.—28TH MARCH,

[Before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent, Knight.]

LONG CAUSES.

656-72—Prescot and Winter—The Colaba Company, Limited v the Colaba Press Company Ld.—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Part heard.

125-73—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Dewjee Virjee v Poonja Waljee—Rimington, Hore and Langley.—Part heard.

144-73—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff v Henry Gamble and another—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith.

447-72—Manisty and Fletcher—Nanabhoy Sorabjee Governor v Sooropchund Damersey S.—Dallas and Lynch.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.]

LONG CAUSE.

406-72—Jefferson and Payne—Rustomjee Ardasir Wadia, v Morarjee Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Co.—Tyabjee and Sayani—Part heard.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 21st March 1874.

	Open 1,278¾ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching		1,02,914	1	0
Merchandize		5,31,612	1	0
Electric Telegraph		1,188	0	0
Municipal Trains, &c.		601	0	0
	Total Rs.	6,36,314	2	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,266¾ miles	Total Rs.	5,55,511	0	7
Increase Rs.		80,803	1	5

SPECIAL CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The second of the five cases of riot, was yesterday called on for hearing before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Marriott and a common jury.

The fourth case had been fixed for trial, but at the sitting of the Court Mr. Mayhew objected to its being heard before case No. 3, as the two cases were connected, and the trial of the former before the latter would prejudice the interests of the prisoners.

The Advocate-General said he left the matter in his Lordship's hands. The only reason for fixing the fourth case for that day was that it was a long one, and if heard on Saturday, the jury might have to be locked up all Sunday.

His Lordship expressed his unwillingness to do anything which might be supposed to prejudice the interests of any of the prisoners, and it was at length decided that cases No. 2 and 5 should be heard that day, and that the Court should then adjourn till Tuesday (Monday being mail day.)

THE RIOT IN FALKLAND ROAD.

Shaik Cassum Chand, the only prisoner in the second case was then charged with having on the 13th of February last, been a member of an unlawful assembly, and with having committed riot and mischief, thereby destroying property of more than Rs. 50 in value. The following gentlemen were called upon the

COMMON JURY.

Mr William Patterson	Mr E Minors
Mr Richard Bayne	Mr J B Hayworth
Mr F B Strauchen	Mr L Thomas
Mr J Hepworth	Mr J Farrow
Mr J F Poare	Mr J F Rodrigues
Mr R Swanson.	Mr Jamrudun Wittoba

The Advocate-General with Mr. Ferguson appeared for the Crown and Mr. Branson for the prisoner.

The Advocate-General addressed the Court and jury briefly, saying that the prisoner in this case was concerned in a disturbance in connection with the late riots which occurred in Falkland Road. The evidence he should call would show that on Friday the 13th of February, in the afternoon, a mob of Mahomedans assembled in the Falkland Road near the house of one Pestonjee Furdoonjee. They appeared to have been armed with stones, and some of them with sticks, and they made an attack upon the house of Pestonjee. Pestonjee would be called and he would tell them that on the day in question he had barricaded his doors, and that some other Parsees had come and taken refuge with him, and that after the doors were closed, the mob came, and the prisoner at the bar was one of the mob and took an active part in making the attack on his house. Considerable damage was done. The police, who appeared to have been promptly on the spot, required the mob to withdraw, but they refused to do so, and after Mr. McDurmut, the European constable who was with the police, had left, the police were assaulted with stones. The jury, therefore, would, he thought, have no doubt whatever that three things were proved—First, that there was an unlawful assembly. An unlawful assembly was an assembly of more than five persons who met together to commit some unlawful object. Then, if they were satisfied of that, they should have to ascertain, in order that the guilt of the prisoner might be established, that more than Rs. 50 worth of property had been destroyed. And, third, they should have to decide if the mob committed violence which would bring them within the definition of rioting. Witnesses would be called who would depose to the facts he had stated, and it would be for the jury after hearing the evidence, to say if the prisoner was guilty, and, if so, upon which of the indictments on which he was charged.

Pestonjee Furdoonjee was then called, and in examination by Mr. Ferguson said—I am a railway contractor, living in the Falkland road. I have known the prisoner for three years. On Friday the 13th of February last, I received information of a disturbance taking place in the town between 1 or 2 o'clock. In consequence of that I closed my doors and windows and remained in my house. There are two tenants in my house besides myself. Dadabhoy Pallonjee who lives on the first floor, and Hormusjee Tamuljee who occupies the second and top floor. Exactly opposite my house there is a chawl. It is tenanted by shoemakers at the front, and the rest of it by Mahommedan weavers. The prisoner occupied a room in that chawl. After I had closed the doors and windows of my house, the prisoner taking with him about 2 or 3 hundred Mahommedans came to the house. There are venetians to my house and I could see the mob through them. The mob stopped in front of my house. I heard the prisoner tell the mob, "What are you looking at?" Immediately after the crowd shouted "deen, deen" and commenced to throw stones at my house, and the one next it which is also occupied by Parsees. They continued to throw stones for about a quarter of an hour. Besides the tenants who were in my house there was a Parsee named Eduljee Nusserwanjee in the house. He came to my house for his own safety. He keeps a liquor shop in my neighbourhood. He was looking with me at the crowd through the venetian. While the mob were throwing stones, I saw three or four policemen coming. I first saw them at a distance. One of them was a havildar. I could recognise him if I saw him now. I don't know his name. I could not recognise any of the sepoys who were with them. On seeing the policemen the mob began to run away; On the following day I saw Mr. Souter. I remained shut up in my house till I saw him. I pointed out to Mr. Souter the condition in which my window were left by the mob. The glass windows were all smashed. I value them at Rs. 40. One venetian shutter of the first and one of the second floor was damaged. Rs. 40 I believe includes all the damage. The bamboo lattice work in front of my house was also smashed. I value it at about Rs. 10 or Rs. 15. I mentioned a name to Mr. Souter, and accompanied him to the chawl in front of my house in search of the person I named. We were looking for the prisoner. We did not succeed in finding him at that time. He was afterwards arrested. I identified him in the Police Court. I remained in my house till I saw Mr. Souter as I was afraid of my personal safety.

Cross-examined by Mr Branson—I have been living in this house about 5 years. I know Cassum because he lived in the chawl in front of my house and was a ghorawalla of Ali Mahommed, the man who owns this chawl. I don't know how long Cassum has lived in the chawl. I believe Eduljee also knows Cassum. I found Eduljee in his liquor-shop when I went to live in my house. The window from which I saw the crowd was on the first floor. Eduljee and Dadabhoy and some female members of the family were in the room. There were three windows to the room. We all looked out from different windows. I can't say which window I looked out at. At one time I looked out at one and then at another.

Mr. Branson—You went skipping about the room did you? A. No, not skipping about.

I recognised no one but Cassum. He was 25 or 30 feet from my house, standing on the road. I didn't open the windows to look out. I was much alarmed. I don't know of another man if the name of Cassum was arrested by the police. During the search in the chawl a Mahommedan weaver was taken out by the police. Perhaps the other man was arrested because the police thought he was the man they were looking for. I was present. I can't think how it could have entered into the minds of the sepoy that he was Cassum if I hadn't pointed him out. I don't know what became of him. I didn't see him released. I saw him taken away from the chawl. I went to the chawl to search for Cassum, and nobody else.

Re-examined by the Advocate-General—I hadn't pointed out the other man to the police before he was arrested. I don't know why he was arrested, or if he was in fact arrested. There was no one in the mob who attacked my house whom I recognised, besides the prisoner.

Eduljee Nusserwanjee examined by the Advocate General—I keep a liquor shop near the last witness's house and know the prisoner. I have known him for the last five or six years. He keeps a hack-shigram—I mean he is the owner of it. He lives in the chawl opposite the last witness's house. On Friday the 13th February last, in consequence of information received, I shut up my shop between 2 and half-past 2 P.M., and went to Pestonjee's house. I, Pestonje, and Dadabhoy (Pestonjee's tenant) closed the doors and windows throughout the house. After words the prisoner, followed by a mob of about three hundred Mahomedan weavers, came to the house from the new bazaar opposite Pestonjee's house. They came to the front of the house in which I was. I saw them through the venetians. I heard prisoner Cassum say to the mob "What are you looking at? Something is going on there!" I heard a shout of "deen, deen," and saw Cassum throw a stone at Pestonjee's house. It was the first stone thrown. Thereupon the other commenced to throw stones. Many stones were thrown at the house; and they continued throwing them for 10 or ten minutes. All the panes of glass to the windows were broken as well as one of the shutters. The mob then went away in the direction of Grant Road. I could not see if any other Parsee houses were attacked. I did not find any damage done to my shop, as no other person in my house were very much alarmed. I was present next day when Mr. Souter arrived and prisoner was arrested. I then identified him as one of the ringleaders of the mob. Prisoner was arrested in his room, the door of which was fastened from inside and a padlock had been put to it from outside. We could not open the door after the padlock was removed. People outside made a noise, upon which prisoner opened the door and was arrested. There was a woman near the door of the rooms when we went there. She was Cassum's wife. When we asked her for the key she did not produce it. Mr. Souter was not actually present when prisoner was arrested.

Cross-examined by Mr. Branson.—There was no information sworn against the prisoner before a magistrate before he was arrested. There was no warrant to arrest him. Dadabhoy was in Pestonjee's house when I went there. The door was open when I went. The mob came five or ten minutes after me. I cannot say how many windows there are in Pestonjee's house. When Cassum said "What are you looking at?" he addressed the persons behind him. I was not astonished when I saw the crowd suddenly disappear. Half an hour after the mob disappeared I saw a havildar and a few police men go past the house in a great hurry. Other men were arrested by the police, probably in consequence of the information I gave.

Re-examined by the Advocate-General—I was not able to identify any member of the mob besides Cassum. I could not point out any other person in particular.

To the Court—The other weavers were arrested before Cassum. Search was meanwhile being made for him.

Edward Alfred Nock examined by the Advocate-General—I am at present out of employ and live near the Victoria Theatre, Falkland Road. I know the prisoner Cassum and the witness Pestonjee. On Friday, the 13th February last, I was going in a buggy from the Fort to Falkland Road. I was near Pestonjee's house between 2 and 3 p.m. I saw a crowd of Mahomedans collected near the house from 200 to 300 people. They were throwing stones at Pestonjee's house. Prisoner was leading the mob and throwing stones at Pestonjee's house. I got out of the buggy and spoke to the prisoner. I asked him why he was throwing stones at the house of Pestonjee. He abused me in foul language and I went away. As I turned to go, prisoner threw stones at me. Some of them hit me, and I went home.

Cross-examined by Mr Branson—I was in a hack buggy driven by a Hindu. I was the only passer-by in the street at the time. I saw no Parsees in their houses or keeping through venetians. The lane leading to my house is about 200 yards from Pestonjee's house. I ran towards my bungalow, and on turning round I saw prisoner pursue me with stones in his hand. To the best of my belief I reached Pestonjee's house at 3 o'clock. Three stones hit me, one in the back and two in the head. I made no complaint. I have had no conversation with Pestonjee or Eduljee before the case came on, nor with any body else. I cannot explain how the police heard of my presence at the time of the riot.

Re-examined by the Advocate-General—The stones that were thrown at me hurt me very slightly. I was more frightened than hurt. I was summoned as a witness at the Police Office.

Shaik Ibrahim Cadar examined by Mr. Ferguson—I am a policeman, and remember Saturday the 14th February. I know Pestonjee and his house in Falkland Road. I have known prisoner Cassum for the last nine years. He was one Ally Mahomed's ghorawalla; now he keeps a hack shigram and horse. I remembered seeing a crowd of persons at Grant Road at 11 o'clock on the morning of Saturday the 14th. They were Mahomedans of various denominations. I was alone there. Other policemen came afterwards. The mob was opposite the theatre. Mr McDermot came there and said to the crowd "Go about your business." They did not disperse.

Mr. Branson objected to the question as having no connection with the charge, which was confined to the riot of the 13th February.

His Lordship ruled that the question was irrelevant as to what occurred on Saturday the 14th February.

Witness continued—On Saturday I gave information to Mr. Souter, upon which he came after me to Grant Road. A Parsee named Eduljee also gave information to Mr. Souter, in consequence of which we commenced to search for prisoner. He was not found. Later on the same day, search was again made for him. He had shut himself up in his room, the door of which was pad-locked from outside and fastened inside. A noise was made. Prisoner thereupon opened the door, and I went in and arrested him.

Jobaree Sookul examined by the Advocate General—I am a shoemaker and live in Falkland Road opposite Pestonjee's house. Prisoner and other Mahomedans live in the back part of the chawl. I remember a Friday in February last. I was in my shop up to 2 or 3 o'clock. While I was sitting in my shop I saw a mob of 40 or 50 men come from the direction of Bhendy Bazaar. They seemed inclined to make a row. When the crowd came to the end of the chawl we shoemakers shut up our shops. The crowd consisted of Mahomedans. We kept our doors closed for half or three-quarters of an hour. A large crowd came in a riotous manner, and we were afraid. I heard a noise outside and kept the door closed until the noise ceased.

Cross examined by Mr. Branson—This was about 3 o'clock.

This was the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Branson, in addressing the jury, said that the evidence of the last witness rendered it somewhat doubtful whether there was any riot at all. Pestonjee and Eduljee said there was a crowd of 300 or 400 persons which came from the direction of Grant Road, while the last witness said there were only 40 or 50 persons who came from the direction of Bhendy Bazaar. It was not possible to reconcile the two statements. Either Pestonjee and Eduljee told what was not true, or their statements were covered over with a large superstructure of falsehood. The learned counsel regretted for the sake of the jury that the magistrate thought it necessary to commit the case at all. A precedent had been established for disposing of the case in the Court below, and the learned counsel saw no reason why it should have been sent up. Commenting upon the evidence of Pestonjee and Eduljee, the learned counsel suggested that at first they had some other man arrested as Cassum, for it was in evidence another man or men had been arrested on Pestonjee's information; and there was no explanation given why they were released, and why prisoner was arrested afterwards. The evidence of the witness Nock, the learned counsel argued, destroyed the case for the prosecution, if there was any case at all. There were reasons why his story could not be true. There were inconsistencies and discrepancies in his evidence which the learned counsel commented upon, and which, he submitted, justified him in asserting that he (Nock) had stated what was untrue. And that being so the jury had another reason for weighing with great caution the statements of Pestonjee and Eduljee, more especially as they were witnesses belonging to a hostile race.

His Lordship, in his summing up to the jury, explained that there were two principal questions for the consideration of the jury—1, whether or not there was an unlawful assembly of more than five persons on the Falkland Road, opposite the witness Pestonjee's house, on Friday the 13th February; and 2, whether or not Cassum was a member of the unlawful assembly. His Lordship read over the evidence and commented upon portions of it bearing upon the abovementioned questions.

The jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

The following gentlemen were called upon the second COMMON JURY.

Mr R H Webb	Mr F Hill
Mr R G C Westbrook	Mr J B Smith
Mr John Kyd	Mr John Thomas
Mr John Kennedy	Mr J Haynes
Mr F Chapman	Mr A Pereira.
Mr R K Ho, per	Mr Dyanath Baleraotajee

THE BHENDY BAZAAR RIOT.

Mabrook Seedee and Prahan Seedee, No. 5 of the special calendar, were charged with being members of an unlawful assembly in Bhendy Bazaar on the 13th February last; committing mischief; theft; and defiling a fire-temple in order to insult the religion of the Parsees. The Advocate-General and Mr. Ferguson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution. Mr. Branson, instructed by Mr. M. H. Khan, appeared for the prisoners.

The Advocate-General briefly stated the facts of the case. The two prisoners were charged with being engaged in one of the riotous assemblies which took place on Friday the 13th February last. It would be seen from the evidence that the prisoners were members of an unlawful assembly that attacked the Parsee fire-temple or "agiary" situated in Bhendy Bazaar, broke open the doors, desecrated the most sacred place in the temple, over-turned and damaged the censer in which the sacred fire was kept, extinguished the fire, and smashed everything in the building. There could be no doubt upon the evidence that prisoners were members of the unlawful assembly, and no doubt that mischief was done by them, for they smashed everything; and the persons who were in the fire-temple were greatly alarmed. One of the charges was that they broke into the fire-temple and defiled it with the intention to insult the religion of the Parsees; and the evidence would show that no one entered the place which not even a Parsee is allowed to enter, smashed everything, overturned the censer, and extinguished the sacred fire. Another charge was that of theft, and although the property found upon the prisoners was of no great value, still there could be no doubt that a theft was committed by them, for Constable Gillingwater saw them in the fire-temple with the property in their possession and arrested them with the assistance of native policemen. It was the property of the two Parsee priests who reside in the fire-temple.

Nusserwanjee Heerajee examined by Mr. Ferguson—I am the officiating priest of the Parsee fire-temple situated in Bhendy Bazaar and known as Bomanjee Mewawalla's. On Friday, the 13th February last, about 1 o'clock, I was sitting in the veranda, when I saw a crowd of Mahomedans coming shouting "deen, deen." There were about 150 or 200 persons. I went into "agiary" and closed the door. The mob began to strike the door with thick sticks. I was alarmed by their proceedings and went up and concealed myself on the first storey of the house. I heard the noise that was going on below. I remained concealed an hour and three-quarters or two hours. While I was up-stairs I he

as a great boon to the country. The doing away with so many middlemen brings into the hands of the cultivators a much larger amount of money for their produce than they would otherwise have received; and I imagine we must be content, just as stagecoach proprietors and coachmen had to be content when railways were introduced, to stand on one side for the benefit of the larger community.

It will be seen that no one reading the whole of what I said could fail to understand that I was referring to Bombay, and not to mofussil middlemen, and therefore that the gentlemen who reported on the extract given by the Inspector-in-Chief were misled. I admit that I inadvertently made one slight mistake, one which I should not have made had I been writing on the subject instead of delivering a strictly *extempore* speech. Instead of saying that the whole agency had merged into the one man who buys from the cultivators and sells in Europe I intended to have said "it was merging." This slight error was however quite immaterial, for I had previously said that the change had *almost* done away with the middlemen in Bombay, plainly showing that I was speaking of a still progressing, not of a completed, revolution in the cotton trade.

Perhaps it scarcely becomes me to criticise the way in which the duties of the Cotton Department in Bombay are conducted; but I must say that if the Inspector-in-Chief had been in the habit of visiting the Bombay cotton market from time to time and conversing with the European and native merchants he would have seen for himself that my statement to the effect that the Banian middlemen were rapidly losing their cotton trade here was in every sense of the word correct. The Inspector-in-Chief may have met with merchants and heard their opinions elsewhere; but although I have been in the market at Colaba several hours daily throughout each cotton season since he took up his appointment I have never once seen him there.

The organisation of the Cotton Frauds Department, its merits and demerits, being now a prominent public question, I may perhaps be permitted to say that although I believe interference in Bombay is unnecessary and useless (adulteration in Bombay being virtually unknown) I also am strongly of opinion that if the maintenance of such a highly-paid office as that of Inspector-in-Chief could be justified at all, it would be when the gentleman holding the appointment made a practice of visiting the market regularly, seeing for himself what was going on, seeking for information and endeavouring to ascertain the opinions and wishes of the different interests concerned, of Europeans and natives, of buyers and sellers. It was by communicating in this way with merchants, and, as it were, identifying himself with their interests that the Cotton Commissioner for the Berars and Central Provinces was enabled to do so much to improve the system of business in those districts.

Any one coming to the Bombay cotton market a few times and conversing with the native merchants who six or seven years ago ruled the selling market will, as soon as he gains their confidence, hear the most dismal complaints of the decay and, as regards some districts, the almost complete annihilation of their trade. Buyers too will unanimously say that it is daily becoming more difficult to secure large quantities of cotton in Bombay. Dealers who would formerly, when prices suited them, contract to sell an almost unlimited quantity of cotton, often refuse now to sell altogether on the plea that Europeans are buying all the cotton up-country; and it is a fact that several of our native dealers who until lately were always large sellers here have recently closed their buying branches in some of the districts.

Statistical returns which must be in the possession of the Cotton Department show that the quantity of cotton full-pressed in the interior is not only steadily but rapidly increasing. Additions to the number of full-presses up-country are being constantly made, and a reference to any share list will show that cotton pressing property in Bombay (with the exception of a few establishments owning exceptionally good presses and therefore monopolizing the small remaining business) is becoming almost valueless. And I am sure that all persons acquainted with the conduct of up-country business will testify that the great bulk of the cotton which is full-pressed in the interior is either bought by exporters or by European agents who buy for exporters account and receive only a very small remuneration.

In the Berars and in the Hinganghat districts, with regard to which although they supply fully one-fourth of the whole of the export from Bombay, the Inspector-in-Chief has omitted to furnish any information in his letter of the 30th January, the great bulk of the crop is bought by Europeans,—in many cases direct from the ryots. Perhaps the Inspector-in-Chief omitted to make enquiries in those districts because they are not under his department, but, if so, he should for the same reason have omitted Cutch, Baroda, and other native territory from the list.

Singularly enough it is in the omitted districts, the Berars and Hinganghat, which during the year 1873 sent to Bombay more than 250,000 bales, that middlemen are being driven the most rapidly from the field.

I do not of course mean to say that advances are not still made by shroffs to the ryots or that large portions of the crops are not sometimes sold before being grown (often however by speculators who have no cotton in hand and trust to securing a profit by buying in later) or that there is a likelihood of native capitalists and speculators ever ceasing to buy in the districts: but I do say that every year sees the exporter brought into more direct communication with the cultivator and middlemen's profits more and more curtailed.

If the Inspector-in-Chief will visit Khangaum, or Oomrawuttee, he will see on any morning during the season that a very large number of the ryots bargain directly with the European buyer and discuss as keenly and acutely as any one the latest news from Liverpool as given by Reuter daily in those markets. In Broach, too, I am informed by Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co., that they are year by year coming into more direct contact with, and buying more cotton from, the ryots and I see that the Deputy Collector of Surat states in his letter to the Inspector-in-Chief that Europeans are buying a portion of the crop from the cultivators.

It is true that the so-called "Dhollera districts" including Dhollera, Bhownugger, Jhalawar, Cutch, Moorvee, Veerumgaum, Ahmedabad, &c., from which the Inspector-in-Chief has derived most of the information he quotes, have hitherto been less invaded by the European buyer and the full-presses than some other districts; but full-presses have recently been erected at Bhownugger, at Dhollera, at Wudwan and at Veerumgaum, and several European firms are now extending their buying operations in those districts. It will also be remembered that a public market on the Berar principle has been recently established with the consent of Government and under Government auspices at Wudwar, and that the Political Agent is doing all he can to concentrate the trade of the district there and to abolish the system of petty buying in the villages.

The Inspector-in-Chief asks that his letter may be sent to the Manchester and other Chambers of Commerce in order that they may be informed as to the real state of the up-country trade; but I respectfully submit that to send forward a document which when read alone implies that no change has taken place of late years in the mode of conducting the cotton trade of Western India would be to give people in England an impression which to quote the Inspector-in-Chief's own expression, would be "singularly erroneous." It is not using too strong a phrase to say that the trade has since 1867 been completely revolutionized.

Exporters' buying operations are being steadily transferred to the districts, each year seeing more cotton pressed up-country and less in Bombay; and, as native merchants have often remarked to me of late, it does really seem as though we shall, before many years elapse, have all the cotton intended for export sent down in full-pressed bales, and all the seeds and grain delivered here ready-cleaned and packed, so that Bombay's work will merely consist in transferring the goods from the railway waggon to the ship.

That such a state of things is imminent, or rather is being rapidly completed, every thinking man must admit, and my remarks at the Chamber of Commerce meeting on the 14th of October last were intended briefly to lay this view of the prospects of the trade of Bombay city before the public, and were not intended in any way as an attack on the Cotton Department, or as any explanation of the details of the up-country trade. As my speech was very long and touched upon a great variety of topics, mostly strictly local and not of any general interest, I do not suppose that any one connected with English Chambers of Commerce took the trouble either to read it or to pick out the small extract which incidentally referred to the cotton trade of Bombay.

I am very glad to see that it is the intention of Government to refer the subject of Cotton Frauds Legislation to a Commission for enquiry and report. An extended enquiry will elicit much useful and interesting information, and Government will find that merchants will do all in their power to give assistance. It is to the merchant's interest that the export of cotton from this port should be maintained without diminution, and the better the cotton the safer and pleasanter the trade. I have seen it stated that merchants do not care much about quality provided they can buy in quantity. A more untrue statement was never made.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) JOHN K. BYTHELL.

MORTALITY AMONG CHILDREN.—A very important crisis with Children is Cutting the Teeth. There is no doubt much illness would be alleviated by the external application to the Gums of Mrs. Johnson's American Soothing Syrup. None genuine without the name of "Barclay & Sons, Farringdon-street," is on the stamp. Sold by all Chemists, at 2s. 9d. a bottle. Agents: Teacher & Co., Bombay.

CONFIDENTIAL REPORTS.

THE new *regime*, under which the prospects of officers depend mainly on the confidential reports of their regimental commanders, will unquestionably work a great change in the social conditions of military life. In the good—or perhaps bad—old days, commanding officers had nothing to do with the promotion of their juniors; and as long as the latter steered clear of courts-martial, they could amuse themselves pretty much as they liked, without reference to the whims or prejudices of their superiors. Hence colonels, who were martinets on parade or on matters of duty, were generally disposed to be *bons camarades* in other respects, simply because their authority did not extend to "social" questions. But now the honorable and straight-forward martinet has been invested with the powers and responsibilities of a *mouchard*, and must record, for the guidance of the War Office authorities, his opinion of the conduct and private character of every officer under his command. Formerly, if an officer's conduct or character were called in question, he had the opportunity of defending and justifying himself; but he may now be superseded without inquiry on the secret testimony of a superior. Such an arrangement must naturally increase the power of a commander to a great extent, and place the whole body of juniors entirely at his mercy; and, if human nature were not notoriously frail, there might be advantages in this state of affairs. An honourable, judicious, high-minded, and thoroughly unprejudiced man might exert his influence to the benefit of all concerned; but although we are willing to allow that commanding officers in general are unlikely to misuse their powers, we know that there have been, even in recent times, men whose prejudices and malicious persecution of others have disorganized whole regiments, and been the subject of official inquiries resulting in their removal from active service. Is it just or wise to arm men of this class with additional weapons against those of their juniors who may be the object, of their unreasonable and unjust dislikes? Are any but the noblest characters entirely free from prejudice and partiality? In future the individual character of a commander will not only influence the social tone of his regiment, but will *constitute the standard by which the characters of others will be judged*. This is manifestly unfair, for the standard in such cases ought to be uniform. For example, take a man who is fond of betting, card-playing, wine-bibbing, and other pleasant vices: some colonels would report him "a gambler and a profligate," but others would be more inclined to write him down "a jolly good fellow." One would laud to the skies a kindred spirit whom another would regard as "a spiritless muff." A *bon vivant* and a teetotaller would have very different views on the subject of "temperance." It follows, therefore, that those will have the best characters who most resemble their commanding officers; and juniors, who wish to get on in the service, must study and imitate the peculiarities of their seniors. The jovial colonel will have a jovial following, and the total abstainer—a *rara avis*, but not quite unknown—will not be without servile imitators. Hypocrisy will thus become a military virtue, conducive to promotion. In any event the fact that all are liable to have their acts and private characters secretly reported on cannot tend to encourage manly independence and free interchange of thought among officers. There must be constraint, suspicion, and hypocrisy wherever *espionage* flourishes, and the service can hardly be the better for it. When all the rich men quit the Army, the sense of dependence on the good-will of a commanding officer will become still more oppressive. If in civil law it is considered unjust to condemn an individual unheard, it must be equally unfair to supersede an officer on the strength of an *exparte* statement to which he is allowed no opportunity of reply; and as such a system evidently opens the door to much abuse, it may be hoped that measures will be adopted to check the evils which might otherwise neutralize the advantages of confidential reports. —*Pioneer.*

THE TREATY OF 1871 BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT.

So much has been said and written of late with respect to the Treaty of 1871 between Great Britain and the Netherlands, by which great Britain withdraws all claims on Sumatra, that we deem its republication at this time exceedingly appropriate. What ever errors may have been committed in negotiating this treaty, as is now claimed, from political or strategic points of view, the personal interests of British subjects have certainly not been lost sight of:—

His Majesty the King of the Netherlands and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britian and Ireland, being desirous to consolidate more and more in the spirit of the treaty of 17th March 1824 the friendship between the two countries, and consequently also to remove all occasion of misunderstanding in their mutual relations on the island of Sumatra, have agreed to conclude a convention for that purpose, and have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

His Majesty the King of the Netherlands:

Mr. Joseph Lodewijk Hendrik Alfred baron Gericke van Herwijnen, Commander of the Order of the Netherland Lion, Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Oaken Crown of Luxemburg, etc., etc., His Minister of Foreign Affairs, and

Mr. Pieter Philip van Bosse, Commander of the Order of the Netherland Lion, Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Oaken Crown of Luxemburg, etc., etc., His Minister for the Colonies; and

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,

The Honorable Edward Alfred John Harris, Vice-Admiral, Companion of the most honourable Order of the Bath. Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, who after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles.

Art. I. Her Britannic Majesty desists from all objections against the extension of the Netherland Dominion in any part of the island of Sumatra, and consequently from the reserve in that respect contained in the notes exchanged by the Netherland and British Plenipotentiaries at the conclusion of the treaty of 17th March 1824.

Art. II. His Majesty the King of the Netherlands declares that in the Kingdom of Siak-Srie-Indrapoora and its dependencies, as it is defined in the compact concluded by the Netherland Indian Government with that Kingdom on the 1st February, 1858, the trade of British subjects and the British navigation shall continue to enjoy all the rights and advantages that are or may be granted there to the trade of Netherland subjects and to the Netherland navigation and further, that the same assimilation shall be granted to the trade of British subjects and to the British navigation in any other native State of the island of Sumatra, that may hereafter become dependent on the Crown of the Netherlands, provided always that British subjects conform themselves to the laws and regulations of the Netherland Government.

Art. III. The stipulations of the preceding article shall not interfere with the distinction established by the Netherland Indian laws and regulations between individuals of Western and individuals Eastern of extraction, nor with the application of the stipulations of the convention of 27th March 1851.

Art. IV. The present convention shall be ratified as soon as possible, and shall remain without force or effect until it has received, as far as shall be required, the approval of the States-General.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at the Hague the second day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

L. GERICKE.
VAN BOSSE.
E. A. J. HARRIS.

Straits Times.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—TAYLOR BROTHERS (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially, high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N.B. Caution—"MARAVILLA" is a registered Trade Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "TAYLOR BROTHERS' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others, For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions, vide *Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

THE GREAT IMPOSTURE.

Times.

The longest things come to an end, and the largest things have their measure at last. The most celebrated of celebrated causes is closed by a verdict which is the verdict of all reasonable men, and the portentous figure of the Claimant passes into history. Earth itself seems relieved of a weight and delivered from an evil possession. Long before this there is hardly a small town, or port, or station in the whole civilized or semi-civilized world, old and new, southern as well as northern hemisphere, in which it has not been posted and rapidly propagated that the defendant has been found guilty, and has heard his just doom. The interest felt by the world has been after the manner of the world, for a very large portion of it evidently cared little whether they had before them a true man or an impostor; but for the hundred and eighty-eight days of the trial just ended, for the nearly equal period of the civil cause, and, indeed, for the greater part of the seven years since the Claimant appeared on English soil, it may be said that no subject whatever occupied so large a space in the human mind. Those seven years, especially the latter half, have not been wanting either in the magnitude of events or in their number and variety. History has been in its grandest mood, and has done its best to win attention. But what were General Councils, International Conferences, and Arbitrations; Empires founded or destroyed; thrones spiritual or temporal set up and overthrown; invasions, hundreds of battles, scores of sieges; the neighbouring nation and capital going through every phase of calamity; at home, Church, land, school, and college revolutionized; the Shah, a Royal wedding, a General Election, a change of Ministry, and the War on the Gold Coast—what were all these to the question whether we had the true Sir Roger Tichborne or not? All classes, from the Duke to the ploughboy, had found that which all could understand, in which all had a like interest. Every one could understand the Claimant and his case, and the difficulties were rather those for the select and critical few. To very few indeed was the inquiry painful. As the boundless and interminable investigation went on, an impostor from the lowest class of English and the very outskirts of colonial society introduced mankind to the inner life of noble and religious houses, and to such a variety of names, places, incidents, and adventures as had scarcely been thought admissible into the experience of one man. The *Thousand and One Nights* could hardly comprise a greater variety of entertainment. The most prolific and inventive writer of romances has been surpassed by the Tichborne cause. Though the second trial has necessarily been a repetition of the first, and the same ground has been travelled over and over again by witnesses, Counsel, and Judge, the interest grew day by day and sustained itself to the last. Certainly no one human career has ever been so universally and thoroughly known as either that of the true or that of the false Roger Tichborne.

The enormous development of a case now proved beyond all doubt to have been a wicked and impudent imposture might be thought, as it certainly is thought by foreigners, a scandal to the Courts and to the public opinion of this country. French lawyers have boasted that they would have disposed of the Claimant easily and for good in three or four hours. It is, they say, our litigious practice, kept up, not for the administration of justice, but for the administrators, that has heaped this mountain on our heads. A cause so monstrous so overgrown, so far beyond all precedent or example, and vying in its bulk and in the credulity of its adherents, as well as in other points, with the vast structures of ancient or barbaric superstition, has to be accounted for. How came it that Courts have been sitting for the month and year upon it? Why has it cost £100,000 to find out whether the son of a Wapping butcher still comparatively a young man, and with the most remarkable characteristics of person and manner, is identical with a gentleman who, if living, would be still younger, and who also had the most noticeable personal peculiarities, especially, too, when, as it happened, both the careers are singularly varied, and before an unusual number and variety of witnesses? Is it true or not that our legal system has broken down under the tremendous and multitudinous assault, and that the Courts of Justice have been made the scene of vulgar and ridiculous Saturnalia? When the Lord Chief Justice, with his colleagues, took his seat in the Court of Queen's Bench on the 23rd of April, over ten months ago, it was confidently expected by many that he would make so short a work of the matter as tacitly to involve in the inevitable sentence a standing rebuke to the Judges, Counsel, and all others through whose bungling and default the former proceedings had been so unconscionably spun out. Even when he commenced his summing-up, on the 29th of January last, it was said that now that he was extricated from the crowd of conflicting witnesses and wordy barristers we should see what expedition he could make, how he could sweep the cobwebs aside, and make a clean end in ten days or so. The Lord Chief Justice warned the Court that he would be long, but this was not supposed to mean a whole month. The summing-up is before us, occupying about 180 columns of this journal. As the Lord Chief Justice went on steadily, and with unfaltering expedition, day after day, in the face of events which might almost distract the attention of a Cockburn it became evident that, as this pile of imposture was not raised in a day, so it ought not to be disposed of in a day. No doubt the Lord Chief Justice could have put the question so forcibly on a few crucial points in a single hour as to satisfy the most conscientious Jury that they had where withal to return a verdict. But that would not have been accordant with English usage, nor would it have met the emergency in its public and world-wide aspect. A great work had to be done, and that thoroughly. It was necessary that the conclusion of this business should be a complete vindication of outraged right, a monument of English jurisprudence, a standing protection of property in its inevitable straits and weaknesses, and a warning for ever to the most audacious, clever, and strong, with half the folly and rascality of a great empire to back them.

Whether the future condition of human society will or will not be as favourable to such enterprises is more than one would venture to say, but the Tichborne Imposture will either be the first of a series or, by its thorough sifting, exposure, and punishment, will stop that mischief at the fountain-head. In this extraordinary drama are wonderfully combined, and played one against the other, all the characters, all the ranks and classes, all the places, all the circumstances, all the styles and modes, all the spreading nations and universal languages, the chief religions, the prevailing tendencies, the traditions and the anticipations, the old world and the new, the most fixed and formed conditions of life and the most unsettled and chaotic, the weaknesses and the strength of a world always dying to be born again. That such a youth as Roger Tichborne and such a fellow as Arthur Orton should make a world between them, and be the heroes of a larger epic than ever flowed from mortal brain, may seem preposterous, but it is true; heroes, indeed like theories, are often only pegs to hang facts upon, or the frail thread of a discursive tale. But if any novelist, with even French fertility of conception, had brought together so vast a variety of character, always contributing to a ridiculous, yet not quite incoherent story, he would have been thought to transgress the laws even of fiction. It is often asked what people are made for, and the question receives a new, a more serious import when we see how readily many persons and many things can lend themselves, in one way or another, to a work which they would utterly abhor. As we now survey the stupendous edifice, we can see how admirably all the materials are formed and fitted, wanting only the spell of the master to leap into their places. Yet, had they consciousness, how little would they have desired it.

The immense *dramatis personæ* begins with the members of a Roman Catholic family of English origin, wealth, and pride, but of French connection, habitation, tastes, and language. There is an ill-assorted couple; the mother half-bred, it must be said, by misfortune of birth; indolent, selfish, querulous, and wilful. There is a father unequal to a line of his own, and only able to carry a point now and then by concealment and surprises. The son, heir to an old title and a noble patrimony, is bred between two wills, two nationalities, two countries, two destinies, and, as it comes out, two beliefs. That he seems wanting in strength of will, or purpose, is not so surprising as that he should have any at all. He passes through the hands of priests, tutors, and one, at least, who familiarizes him early with what he ought not to be or do. One of the most illustrious Frenchmen of his age is happily conspicuous by his prompt refusal to undertake a pupil under the conditions required by the foolish parents. The boy goes to England, for an occasion in which, as the Tichborne heir, he is the most interesting, if not conspicuous, personage. He realizes that he is to be a great man, and that he has numerous connexions in certain old families. Almost as little made for England as pride is made for man, his chief society is composed of servants, grooms, gamekeepers, and dependants. But this is only occasional. The transition—and it is not a great one—is from Paris to Stonyhurst, where, added to poor students, are young gentlemen of wealth and historic name, not much given to study, under lax discipline, put into a certain quaint form of godliness, and passed through a quick succession of teachers moving off to spiritual cures. Meanwhile we are introduced to some English homes, and we should think there cannot be two opinions among English ladies bred in the simple faith of this nation, that Lady Doughty, dispensing a great income, presiding over a great house, but without the certainty of a home unless she could secure one through her daughter, committed a fatal error in her dealings with her nephew. In another quarter, too, the youth was plied with schemes for the disposition of the Tichborne property, which were, to say the least, premature, as far as he was concerned. As it happened Roger Tichborne had a will of his own; indeed, he was driven into a will of his own, but that will lived in a world of its own, in sentiments half developed and ideas little better than fancies. He respected his father; he had some love for his brother; he liked Lady Doughty, when she did not bore him too much, and he once, at any rate, loved the daughter. By going into the Army Roger escaped from things which for one reason or other, he had found oppressive and disagreeable; and such are the lights in which they appear in this trial. He escaped, for the present, Paris, Stonyhurst, Tichborne, and too full a compliance with the ordinances of his Church. His military career has probably been put on record more at length, and is certainly better known throughout the world than that of nine Field-Marshals out of ten, or of some in the rank of conquerors. His examinations, his regiments, his barracks, his instructions, his drills, his peculiarities on parade, in the mess-room, or in quarters, his favourite novels, his amusements, his French songs, his topics of conversation, his associates, the cut of his clothes, the style of his boots, his whips, his fowling-pieces, his tobacco-pipes, his days of leave, his twitching, and his peculiar rendering of the words of command, are familiar to myriads who never heard of the education of Cyrus, and who do not possess many particulars of Wellington or Moltke. So far Mr. Tichborne, who was never anything else than a subaltern, has eclipsed a whole galaxy of common heroes. But he was, after all, only a bird of passage. Within three years he changed his regiment, and at the end of that time quitted the service, though it is possible he might have gone to India, as he at one time expected and hoped, had not this aunt kept him tied by a string. Thus he rather rapidly passed through the more ordinary part of his career, seeing a greater variety of life, place, companions, and occupations than falls to the lot of most men, without, however, becoming quite an Englishman, much less an English country gentleman. But he had a will of his own—that self defensive wilfulness so often created by antagonism with the wilfulness—that is to say, the selfishness—of others.

A spell, however, was on the youth, and he must travel. He wished to see native life and manner; if not India, South America was perhaps the better of the two, and he promptly decided to go there. He would go anywhere, he says more than once, to escape the espionage of ladies and the bondage of Confession. Hence the brief and almost romantic course of voyages and travels which has thrown into the shade all the discoverers and circumnavigators and pioneers of advancing man, even Robinson Crusoe himself. That a young man of fortune should visit the chief ports of South America, delight to find himself in the Pacific, make some excursions into the country, go up to the Equator, cross the Andes and then the Pampas with the intention of proceeding by the West Indies to North America, and returning home at the end of a three years' absence; that he should send home trophies of sea and land; and have some adventures by the way, is now no unusual occurrence, and is growing more and more common year by year. Roger Tichborne, however, had the unusual industry to keep a full journal, and to copy it, sometimes several times, in the form of letters home, to his mother, to Lady Doughty, and to the steward. He also had his home affairs always in mind, and wrote about them. There is not the smallest hint of any intended departure from his original design of seeing as much of the New World as he well could within three years, and then returning home to look after his interests and to arrange his property on plans of his own, the whole reasons of which he kept within himself. He might be said to be prematurely possessed with business plans. Nor can it be doubted that he intended at the expiration of three years to decide on the one all-important subject of his correspondence with his aunt. He sailed, expecting to find in a few days letters he had long been complaining of not having received, money that he was in want of, and news that must have accumulated by that time, as indeed it had. Then fell the curtain on this scene, and till the sea reveals her dead Roger Tichborne is no more. There was soon, as there is now, a human certainty that the ship had foundered, and that none survived to tell the tale. Who was it then, that disappeared in that waste of waters? It was one who by this time might have passed out of remembrance almost altogether. His existence hardly mattered to any one, except to his mother and to a brother who was somewhat compensated by the succession. To relations, to tutors, to fellow-students, officers, and soldiers, to servants and men of business, he would, under ordinary circumstances, have become a name and nothing more. To the world at large, and to the capacious public mind, his name, his place, his lineage, his prospects, his ambition, his whole career, and his singular fate, would have been comprised in the short and simple record,—"Roger Charles, b. 5 Jan., 1829, lost at sea, off the coast of South America, in the Spring of 1854." By this time he would have been forgotten, or would have survived only as a pale figure floating in a haze of dim recollections. He must have been an insignificant person, attracting notice only by some little peculiarities, all indicating an undeveloped nature. He could not acquire any good type of character. He was not a good Catholic, or an affectionate son, or a soldier at heart, or a true lover, or a warm friend, or a scholar, or a kind master, or a genial companion. His peculiarities, though marked, were trifling, and sometimes ridiculous. He was the butt of the Mess, though some of them showed by their evidence that their recollections of him were of the vaguest. Indeed, there are few distinct recollections of him except his Gallicisms and some childish tricks. If any bubble might be permitted to float down the stream and burst, so well might he. Nor was there the least indication of an abnormal development such as has heretofore converted rustics, simpletons, and idiots into historic personages. Slowly and irregularly Roger Tichborne had been for six years growing into his position. He had become more of a man of business, and something of a sportsman. He had picked up a sence of his own importance from some of his companions; and an ostentatious selfishness of language from others. He could talk and write rather better English, and he had acquired a certain power of adapting his style to that of his correspondent. Though his figure and manner were both very peculiar, yet no one noticed any tendency to alteration of person, gait, or expression. He certainly was not becoming less of a gentleman, as the word is commonly used; nor did he show the slightest wish to renounce the caste and descend to a lower and freer social stratum. As he stood on the deck and looked around for the last time he little thought, and as little could they think who were about him, that in a few years he would be one of the most distinguished characters in the world—that the entire civilized portion of the human race would become familiar with his character, dwell on every step of his career, and study his letters. He might wish to be remembered, but not in that way, or so much, or so particularly. Least of all could he have imagined that he would rise again from his ocean bed in the form of a big fellow, the son of a Wapping butcher, whose manners, language, and tastes, we trust are exceptional even in that region, weighing six-and twenty stone, enveloped in a cloud of suspicion and evil memories and supporting his claim to identity chiefly by a frank admission of the most depraved habits, and the ostentatious avowals of a most horrible outrage on the Tichborne family generally and on the object of Roger Tichborne's single warm affection.

(To be continued.)

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH.

MARCH 7, 1874.

A LUCKY ESCAPE.

The nervous Gentleman who lost his head the other day, while addressing his Constituents, is considered to be none the worse for the misfortune.

ROMANTIC ATTACHMENTS.

In a Play lately brought out on our Stage we are shown Mary Stuart beloved by John Knox. This confirms us in an idea we have long entertained that Henrietta Maria nursed a passion for Oliver Cromwell.

"HOIST WITH HIS OWN 'POMADE,'"

Customer (worried into it). "Well, I don't mind Taking a Small Bottle——"

Barber. "Better'ave a Two Shillin' one, Sir; it 'olds Four. Times as much as the other——"

Customer (turning upon him). "O, then if I take this Shilling Bottle, I shall be Done out of Half My Money's worth! Then I won't have any!" [Escapes in triumph.

VINOUS LOGIC.

Respectable Pawnbroker (roused from his Slumbers at 3 A.M. by repeated Knockings at his Door). "We don't lend on Ebb tissue. "Whatsh the Time?"

Respectable Pawnbroker. "Wh't do you mean to Say you've got me out of Bed at this Time o' Night to ask me such a Fool's Question as that?—Police! Police!!"

Obrious. "Well, hang it, Governor—(hic!)—you've got my Watch!"

A PUZZLER.—There has been a transfer of Seals, and yet the arrangements at the Zoological Gardens remain unchanged.

THE BENCH AND THE BAR.

Said the Master of the Rolls to Mr. Bagshawe, Q.C., who in Court, the other day, had spoken of one of his witnesses as "this gentleman," referring under that title to a Licensed Victualler,—"Since when has it become the fashion to call a publican a gentleman? Since the last general election, I suppose?" But, your Honour, before that, was not a public man sitting on a jury, always a gentleman of the jury? And, besides has not mine host ever been acknowledged to rank among the Landlords of England?

"A Free Breakfast Table."—No more Reports of the Tichborne Trial.

LITERARY COINCIDENCE.

There is a special fitness in most things. As an illustration of this profound remark, take the fact of the Author of the *Complete Angler* being also the Biographer of the great Hooker.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at two and a half per cent. allowed on Deposits subject to seven days' notice of withdrawal up to Rs. One Lac.

Terms for ther Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.

Interest at 4 per cent. will be allowed on Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, and at 4½ per cent. on Deposits at 12 months' notice of withdrawal.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

14, Rampart Row, W.

HOTELS.

RE-OPENED! RE-OPENED!!

THE MAHABLESHWUR HOTEL.—In thanking the Public for their kind patronage for the past year, the Proprietor begs to announce that the above clean, airy, and commodious Hotel will be re-opened from the beginning of March next, with a thorough change both in its exterior and interior appearance; and offers excellent accommodation for Ladies and Gentlemen.

TERMS—MODERATE.

DORABJEE SORABJEE,
Proprietor.

FOR SALE.

KANGRA VALLEY TEA.

FOR SALE, a large quantity of the above, in One Pound Packets, 9, 10, and 20 lb. Boxes, and 80 lb. Chests. Special Rates for the Trade. Apply to

MESSRS. STIRLING & CULBARD,
TEA DEPOT,
Umritsur, Punjaub.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

PAPER FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a quantity of FINE CREAM-LAID DEMY, 18 by 23, and also a few reams of FINE CREAM-LAID DOUBLE FOOLSCAP, 17 by 27. For Prices, apply to the MANAGER, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE,

AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING

For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

FOR SALE,

AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK.

PRINTER'S VARNISH.

ALSO.

SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE,

ESTABLISHED 1782.

POLICIES OF ASSURANCE AGAINST FIRE ISSUED BY JOHN CAMPBELL & Co.,
Agents.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1843.

The Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent.

INSURANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept every description of FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the following Offices at most favourable terms. Particulars can be ascertained on application:—

FIRE INSURANCE.
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
" Samarang Fire Insurance Company.
" Transatlantische Fire Insurance Company.
" Batavia Fire Insurance Company.

MARINE INSURANCE.
The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
" China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.
" La Neuchateloise, Swiss Transport Insurance Company.
" Rhein Westph. Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
" Samarang Sea Insurance Company.
" Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
Vaterlandische Transport Insurance Company.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.

TRUSTEES.
SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.

CHAIRMAN.
BERNARD HALL, Esq.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
R. W. KELLEY, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.

SUB-MANAGER.
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed. Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on the favourable terms therein set forth. Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.

Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This office offers considerable inducement to intending insurers. The careful selection of Lives secures large Bonuses, which the following figures show:—

New Business, First Quinquennium ..... £ 718,385
Ditto Second ditto £1,412,466

Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASS